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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING

ESTABLISHMENT

Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes

WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, Etc.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Wild turkeys have lately been acclimatized in Austria, though such a thing has hitherto been considered almost impossible.

The Sandwich Islands have of late years been overrun with Chinamen to such an extent that they threaten to dominate the natives.

A railway from Visp to Zermatt, Switzerland, hitherto considered impracticable, is about to be commenced. Its length will be twenty-eight miles and its grade 3160 feet. It will be narrow gauge without any cogs.

There are 1500 Americans in Honduras engaged in mining. There was about $1,000,000 of gold and silver taken out last year, chiefly from one mine, and this year the product will reach nearly $3,000,000.

The largest congressional district in the country is the Eleventh Texas, represented by Mr. S. W. T. Lanham. It embraces ninety-five counties, and is larger than all of Kentucky with its eleven congressional districts.

Advices from India say that the widow of a Brahmin near Cawnpore recently burned herself to death upon the funeral pyre of her husband. She mounted the pyre unnoticed after the departure of the funeral party.

It is said that the receipts of New Zealand cheese in England during the past season were equal to 100,000 boxes of sixty pounds each. It is also reported that Russian cheese has appeared upon the English market, showing quality of attractive character.

Of Prince Bismarck it is related that, while inspecting the harvest work on his fields not long since, two of the reaping women, following an old custom, seized him and bound him with bands made of straw. The Chancellor submitted with good grace, and extricated himself by paying a liberal ransom. He rode away in his carriage with the straw bands still fastened round his arm.

J. H. Dodge, statistician of the United States Department of Agriculture, estimates or computes the amount of wool grown in this country in 1887 at 228,300,000 pounds, against 262,000,000 pounds in 1884, a falling off after the reduction in duty of 1883 of 33,700,000 pounds, the sheep having in the same period declined in number from 50,360,243 in 1884 to 44,759,314 in 1887.

Americans drink more coffee than any other country in the world, spending about fifty millions of dollars on coffee annually, nearly all of this going to Brazil. England spends only about $10,000,000 for coffee, spending it in the same market. But Brazil trades chiefly with England owing to the lesser cost of manufactured goods there, and only buys yearly about $10,000,000 worth of flour of us. The rest of our $50,000,000 is chiefly sent to England to pay for Brazilian purchases there.

The old war-vessel Kearsarge, that sunk the privateer Alabama off Cherbourg, France, on June 19th, 1864, will not be broken up, as was first intended. It was reported that she could not be repaired within the statutory limit of cost to put a wooden vessel in condition for service. It has been found, however, that the engines built for the Nantasket can be put in for less than the cost of repairs of the Kearsarge's engines, and this will be done. She is now at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy yard.

It is asserted in a London paper that the discovery made by Mr. Hewett in the artificial manufacture of quinine will result in the reduction of the price of that article to a few cents per pound. The importance of this discovery is rendered greater by the fact that, while hitherto dependence has been on the cultivation of the cinchona tree for quinine, the bark yielding only about 2 per cent of the same, the new process admits of the substance being produced without limit from an article which can always be got in abundance in any part of the world.

It is said that 1,000,000 persons are now studying Volapuk. Journals devoted to the propagation of the "universal language" are printed in all parts of Europe, some in America, and one in Japan, edited by a Hollander. The latest addition to the list is the Van Kua Tung Hua, published in China by a Chinese. This is a journalistic curiosity. It consists of thirty pages, many of which are specimen pages of a Chinese Volapuk lexicon, which is in the course of preparation, and which will contain 10,000 words.

Says a St. Louis undertaker: "The daily death list in the newspapers is consulted by more people than those who have an idle curiosity to know who is dead. During a campaign candidates for office are anxious to attend funerals that are liable to congregate men of influence. A certain class of lawyers are on the lookout for damage suits. Tombstone dealers take notes with a view to business in the future. Insurance agents make a memorandum to call upon the surviving relatives in due time. The keepers of the beer-houses out near the cemeteries gauge their orders according to the outlook for the day. The class who want free carriage rides scan the column attentively."

A Sabbath in the Mountains.

Afar from the sound of the Sabbath bell,
Afar from the Sabbath throng,
Whose voices to-day in worship swell
With jubilant notes of song,
Alone on a lofty Alpine height,
Bathed in a flood of resplendent light,
With the glittering peaks of snow in sight,
We gather for morning prayer.
Though small may our congregation be,
Scarcely exceeding the "two or three,"
The Master himself is there.

No pealing organ proclaims our praise,
No preacher's voice is heard,
Our chorister's psalm on this pearl of days
Is that of the happy bird;
Our music the sound of the rushing rills,
Pouring down from the snowy hills,
As each its appointed work fulfils
Leaping down through the flowery dell;
And the wonderful works of our Father teach
More than the wisest and best could preach,
Or the tongue of the learned tell.

Though they seem in eternal might arrayed,
There once was a day, we know,
When the hill's foundations first were laid
And first they were crowned with snow;
But when in fire at the last great day
All that is evil must pass away,
Do we not hope that the mountains gray
May delight our awakening eyes?
Emblem of all that is pure and bright,
Pointing up to a world of light,
And a glory that never dies.

BARREN HONORS.

My mother was left early a widow, with five children, all girls. We inherited nothing from our well-born ancestors save well-formed noses, white hands and low, cultivated voices. My mother was a proud and courageous woman. So scarce was money with us that we early learned to rise from a daintily-served dinner cruelly hungry, and darn and redarn our spotlessly clean though simple dresses. Poor mother, hers was a stern rule, but I think of the long hours during which she played the part of housekeeper, governess and seamstress, and marvel at her strength of mind and body.

When I was 17 I was invited to spend a few months with our father's cousin, a Mrs. Beaumont, who lived in great style in London. She was that most selfish of beings, a hypochondriac. That I might do her some credit, Mrs. Beaumont ordered a suitable outfit for me, and fine clothes and good food soon transformed me from a pale, stooping, dark eyed strip of a girl, into a tall, upright, handsome young woman. She was too hopelessly sunk in self to observe the change, and it was not until her favorite nephew came on his annual visit that the admiration which his young face too plainly showed, opened her eyes to the fact that I was a penniless beauty, the most dangerous being in England, where men and women are seldom given in marriage but often bought and sold.

A scene was troublesome, therefore my hostess contented herself with declaring herself worse, and ordering her doctor to prescribe sea air. Jack Beaumont was requested to accompany her to the Isle of Wight, and I was packed off home. I shall never forget my mother's start of surprise when she saw the change in my appearance. All that evening she remained very thoughtful, and I began to fear that my unexpected return was hardly welcome, until two days later, when with her sweetest smile she informed me that I was to put on one of my most becoming dresses and behave my prettiest, as she expected an old friend to luncheon. My younger sisters were ordered off to partake of a cold dinner in the schoolroom, and my mother and I awaited Lord Silurian in the drawing room. I knew him to be one of the oldest, as to title, of England's peers, and I had heard a whisper that mamma might have been his countess had her youthful beauty been made more attractive by the hundred thousands of pounds sterling which the lady that he eventually married had brought him.

He came, a grim-faced, stiff old gentleman, who put a double eyeglass and scanned me closely. A glance of mutual intelligence passed between mamma and his lordship, which did not tend to put me at my ease. However, I smiled and talked as well as I could, with a beating heart. After luncheon I was ordered off for a walk with the others, and that evening my mother kissed me, saying: "Lord Silurian will bring his son, Lord Trenton, to call on Wednesday." There was something in her look and tone that sent me to my bed with a "sudden sinking" of heart.

What need to dwell on the wretched details of the next few weeks. Lord Trenton came, saw, and as it eventually proved, conquered. I thought him a most vacant youth, but my mother explained that he was very much struck with me, and "such a dear, simple, shy boy, notwithstanding his great wealth and high position."

The wedding day came and I had seen my bridegroom but twice. On these occasions his father had been in the room. Lady Silurian I had not seen at all; her husband brought me a magnificent tiara, necklace, earrings and bracelets of diamonds---the Silurian diamonds were famed---and regretted that his wife was too great an invalid to present them in person.

I have small recollection of the ceremony; but I remember that my father-in-law bent over and guided his son's hand when he signed the registry, laughing, and calling him a nervous fellow. I wrote my maiden name, Olive Chase, for the last time, and immediately after I, accompanied by my father-in-law and husband, drove to Limestone Towers, the home of the Silurian family.

There I made a hasty dinner alone in one of the magnificent rooms which had been set apart for me, and slipping on a gorgeous wrapper, I tried to forget my woes in the pages of some of my favorite books. Ere long my tired head fell back on the sofa and I slept.

I awoke with a cry and a sense of terror. A number of wax lights shed a soft radiance over the handsome room, the perfume of rare flowers filled the air, and bending over the couch on which I lay, his hot breath fanning my cheek, was the man I had married, with an expression on his face and in his evil, shifty eyes, which God grant I may never see on any human face again. For a moment I was paralyzed with a feeling of sickening terror, then I rose from the sofa and moved toward the table.

"Where are you going?" he cried. "Not so fast. Don't you know you are mine now?"

In an instant he had me in his arms, and was holding me so tightly clasped in his embrace that I panted for breath; while he went on: "Yes, you're mine, safe enough now. I've got away from that old imp who's been standing between us. He thinks I'm safe with Black. He's a deep one. Yes, you're mine, and I can tear your great, sad, black eyes out, or pinch your white flesh, or bite you until the blood comes."

"Oh!" I gasped. "If you are mortal and not a fiend, take me to Lady Silurian; take me to your mother."

My words called forth the wildest laughter.

"Lady Silurian?" he cried. "You'll never see her, she's mad, as mad as a hatter; curse her, that's where I get it from. We're all mad but that old imp of a father of mine, and he'd be mad too if he were not the evil one. Your mother wanted the money, and she's got it; she's got £50,000, and I've got you."

The look which he cast on me froze my very blood, but by this time I began to see all too clearly the nature of the snare into which I had fallen.

I moved forward but he seized my dress, and placed one hand over my mouth and made his teeth meet in my shoulder.

The pain was so intense that I almost fainted, my knees gave way and I fell to the floor.

"By God!" he cried, "dead already!" The exclamation gave me an idea: what if I were to feign death? I acted on it, and presently heard him moving about the room, muttering to himself. When I knew him to be at some distance I half opened my eyes, and saw to my horror that he appeared to be trying to open the window. Suddenly he desisted, and I heard him murmur, "No, this side won't do. I want her to fall into the moat and then he won't find her. The bedroom window's the one."

He turned his steps toward the bedroom, which adjoined.

I sprang to my feet, gained the door which opened into the hall, as I supposed, and found myself in a long, dark corridor. Down this I ran until I reached a narrow staircase leading upward. Agonizing fear lent wings to my feet. I gained the upper floor, and went swiftly down a long corridor which ran the length of the opposite wing of the house, hoping to find some maid-servant's door ajar, for it was impossible to leave the house in my present dress, or, rather, undress.

Fortune favored me. At the far end was a large closet, or, more properly, small room, around the walls of which were hung the servants' Sunday dresses. I appropriated one of these, a black shawl and plain bonnet, the veil of which would serve to mask me well.

I felt no fear as I glided down the three long flights of oaken steps which led to the back entrance hall, and in ten minutes gained the high road, which skirted the park walls. I set out bravely for my three miles' walk to M——, where I could take the earliest train for London. Here I knew I could dispose of one of my plainest rings to pay my fare to the city.

In M—— I posted one line to my mother. "When I can forgive you," I wrote, "you shall see me again."

My disappearance was hushed up, but I afterward learned that Lord Silurian, my mother, and one other moved heaven and earth to find me. Two handsome rings, by which I might have been traced, I sold immediately in London, and long before the money I thus gained was exhausted I had been introduced by a young woman who lodged in the same house with me to a manufacturer of artificial flowers. He gave me work, and thus I lived, if such an existence may be called living, for three years.

Strange to say, my landlady came from near Limestone Towers, and through her I learned that the Silurian heir was generally supposed to be "queer" at times, and always dull, brutal and heavy; that his unfortunate mother had been mad for years, and that some poor young lady had finally married Lord Trenton, but had left him the next day never to return.

One evening, more weary and downhearted than usual, I was dragging my tired limbs slowly homeward, after the day's work, when a passing hansom stopped suddenly, from which sprang a young man, who seized my arm, crying "Thank God, Olive, you are found at last."

It was Jack Beaumont. Jack, good, dear, handsome as ever.

"Oh, Jack," I cried, breaking down and sobbing pitifully, "tell me all about them, mamma and the girls, only don't tell them where I am else they will want me to go back to Lord Silurian, and I can never forget him, never."

"Old scoundrel! I should think not. But he can't molest you, dear Olive; now that his miserable son is dead he has no more authority over you than I have."

"Dead! Jack," I cried.

"Yes, three months ago. Ah, Olive, naughty girl to hide from me. If you knew how I have suffered."

On my twenty-first birthday I became Mrs. John Beaumont. My mother to this day thinks herself the aggrieved party; and has to remember that my purchase money enabled her to find suitable husbands for all her girls before she can forgive me for refusing to profit by her excellent bargain.—[The Wisconsin.

The Stiletto.

The stiletto is a peculiar weapon. There is nothing of American manufacture like it. In length it runs from six to fifteen inches. The blade is about twice the length of the handle, dagger edged, thick at the narrow guard, and tapering off to excessive thinness at the point. At the guard the diameter of the blade is diamond shaped and the two extra edges run almost to the point.

The real edges, which are rasor sharp, make a wound which the auxiliary edges, more blunt than sharp, aggravate to a terrible degree. So effective is it and so murderous in the hands of a dexterous man, that the Italian government has recently been experimenting with it as a weapon at close quarters and in the Massowah campaign several companies were armed with shields and long stilettos. The weapon is carried in a sheath like an ordinary dagger.

Another knife, commonly carried and frequently used by criminal Italians, is what Professor Scannapieco, the Neapolitan fencing master, calls the "molletta." The molletta bears some resemblance to a razor, though considerably longer. There is only one edge and the blade opens like a penknife. It swings loose, however, and when drawn is opened by catching hold of the handle with the fingers and throwing the blade outward. This requires practice and dexterity. A small spring catches the knife and holds it open. It is closed by pressure upon a tiny "button" on the handle. Though not as effective a weapon as the stiletto, it makes an ugly wound when used by an expert, and can be opened almost as quickly as a stiletto can be drawn from its sheath. The ease with which it can be concealed adds to the frequency of its use. The handle is hard wood or bone.

There is an uptown establishment that is said to import stilettos and other Italian weapons. A small stiletto can be bought for $3. The largest size cost $5 and $8. An imported molletta costs $4. The price places the real Italian article out of the reach of many of the knife users who failed to bring their cowardly weapons across the ocean, and they content themselves with a species of small dagger, crude but effective, and not infrequently made by themselves out of a well worn table knife.—[New York Graphic.

Nasmyth the Inventor.

The great achievement of Nasmyth's life was the invention of that powerful steam-hammer which still continues to be a marvel to all who see the operation, at once mighty and delicate. It is said of this machine that it can chip an egg resting on an anvil without breaking it, while it can also deliver a twelve-ton blow which will make a whole township tremble. We cannot do better than quote Nasmyth's own description of this crowning mechanical triumph of his life:

"It consisted of, first, a massive anvil on which to rest the work; second, a block of iron constituting the hammer or blow-giving portion; and third, an inverted steam-cylinder, to whose piston-rod the hammer-block was attached. All that was then required to produce a most effective hammer was simply to admit steam of sufficient pressure into the cylinder so as to act on the under side of the piston, and thus to raise the hammer block attached to the end of the piston-rod. By a very simple arrangement of a slide valve, under the control of an attendant, the steam was allowed to escape, and thus permit the massive block of iron rapidly to descend by its own gravity upon the work then on the anvil. Thus, by a more or less rapid manner in which the attendant allows the steam to enter or escape from the cylinder, any required number or any intensity of blows could be delivered."

One of the first uses to which the steam-hammer was put was that of the driving of piles. There were many mechanics who did not believe that it would drive piles faster or better than was done by the old method. So Nasmyth resolved to have a match between his steam-hammer and the ordinary pile-driver. Two immence logs were selected, and the two machines began to work at the same moment. The result was that while it took the old-fashioned machine twelve hours to drive its log to the proper depth, the steam-hammer had finished its task in four and a half minutes.

The invention of the steam-hammer not only made Nasmyth famous wherever in the world the mechanic arts are practised, but added quickly and largely to his worldly wealth. He was only thirty-one years of age, and had already achieved a great life work.

THE CROW INDIAN.

Habits of a Copper-Colored Resident of Western Plains.

He Is Crafty and Brave, and Is Utilized as a Scout.

In personal appearance the Crow Indian men are fine looking, tall and well formed. The women are small and inferior in appearance. Their vocal language is coarse and harsh, and does not seem to have a rich vocabulary. They are poor in tradition. The men cut the hair squarely off round the forehead, leaving this bang from four to six inches in length, which, when in full dress, is made to stand upright by dressing it with clay, which is sometimes made more adhesive by admixture with a sticky substance obtained by boiling gummy weeds and bushes. The side hair is at times braided and the hair on the back of the head separated into several "strips," which are held in place by glue placed at regular intervals. To give them the appearance of very long hair, of which they are extremely proud, that which has been cut off in mourning, or that taken from their ponies' tails and manes, is glued on to lengthen out. They do not pull out eyebrows or lashes. In dress, the men wear the hooded coat made of blanket. At the shoulder, wrist of the coat and down the leggings a coarse fringe is fastened. The women wear short skirts made of raw material, and care little for colored ribbons or trinkets.

The Crows have an excellent reputation among other tribes for their cunning, crafty skill and bravery in war. With the whites, as a rule, they have been friendly, and since 1876 have rendered valuable services to the government as enlisted scouts. At present they are better armed and better mounted than any other tribe of Indians.

The Crows have a sun dance of their own as it differs essentially from that of the Sioux and other tribes. The dance originates in a spirit of revenge, and through it they seek to secure the assistance of the Supreme Being in carrying out their plans for vengeance, and in prosecuting their wars and horse-stealing expeditions.

Besides the strings by which the dancer is fastened through the sinews of the chest and back to a long pole, the brave endeavors to produce good luck by mutilating himself with knives in many parts of the body. Some of the young men fasten buffalo heads to the muscles of the back and dance themselves free and through and about camp.

Their legends say that God made them first of all human beings, the other Indians next, and the white man at the last as a punishment for some offenses.

How much bodily pain one of these Crow warriors can undergo I witnessed in 1880, near this post. It was in the fall of that year when the Hon. Carl Schurz (the then secretary of the interior) visited the captured Sioux and Cheyennes near Fort Keogh. The honorable gentleman desired to observe the natives at one of their dances and feasts, and General Miles, our commanding officer, conducted him to the neighboring encampment. The writer accompanied the party, which went on horseback. As we neared the spot we beheld several hundreds of Indians squatted down on the grass, singing, shouting and drumming. They were not dancing just then, but were enjoying a star performance by a solitary warrior, a Crow Indian—something of an excruciatingly humorous character, a highly-seasoned and palatable side dish in the feast, so to speak.

The stalwart Crow stood in the centre of the circle; the blood was streaming from a hundred gashes which he was self-inflicting upon chest, shoulders, abdomen, arms and legs with sharp-edged knives, handed to him alternately by some of the Sioux and Cheyenne braves.

The sight was too much for the somewhat sensitive organization of the fastidious Secretary, and, giving his horse the spurs, he soon escaped from the disgusting spectacle. The attending Indians enjoyed the performance hugely, for they were chatting away and laughing gayly while the horrible and certainly very painful mutilation was going on. The interpretor informed me that it was an atonement ceremony on the part of the Crow, who had in the proceeding winter killed a Sioux. From the same source I learned afterward that the very height of the festivity was reached by the audience when the performer finally permitted his body to be washed with vinegar, after which he indulged in fits and convulsions.—[Cincinnati Enquirer.

Sitka in Alaska.

The most interesting place in the Territory of Alaska is Sitka, the capital, an old Russian town. It is beautifully situated, surrounded, save on the seaside, by high mountains, and the harbor is formed by many low, small wooded islands. There is some level ground on which a town might be built. Nearly all the houses seem going to decay, and there is almost no building going on. Our government officers reside here, and there is some pleasant society. There is a large and flourishing mission school of the Presbyterian Church, where 160 young natives of both sexes are educated. The old Russian church is the great attraction, with its paintings and Greek service. I attended service, but was not able to see much difference between its ceremonial and the Roman Catholic, save at the end all the congregation went up and kissed the cross in the hands of the priest. Some of the paintings are covered, save the face, with silver and gold in a manner I never saw elsewhere. The church is small, with a congregation of perhaps 100, mostly natives or half-breeds. Besides the three towns mentioned, we stopped at no place in Alaska save at a few places for canning fish. Mining, fishing and hunting seem the only industries of Alaska worthy of mention. The former is so undeveloped, save in one instance, that its future cannot be predicted. Fishing occupies but three or four months of the year. There is no evidence on the coast that there can be ever any agriculture of importance. Almost everywhere the hills, when not snow-clad, are covered with small spruce, too small for lumber. There seems no reason to think that the forests will be cleared, either for the lumber or the rocky soil beneath.

The most of the native huts seem of the poorest, with an opening in the centre to let out the smoke. Alaska, with its fishing and hunting, is well adapted to a savage population. Unless through its mines, it is difficult to see how it can support any considerable number of civilized people. The natives are fairly teachable, but the most difficult problem is to find occupation which will support them in a civilized way.—[Detroit Free Press.

What the Cow Gives Us.

American dairy interests are startlingly enormous. They represent an investment of nearly twenty-five times the entire bank capital of the country; that is to say, the bank capital is a little less than $971,000,000, while the dairy interests amount to more than $3,000,000,000. Of course our readers can not swallow such frightful figures in a lump, and we will, therefore, arrange them in several smaller, but still heroic, doses. The number of milch-cows is estimated at 21,000,000. They give each an average of 350 gallons of milk annually. This would make an aggregate milk production of 7,350,000,000 gallons, a miniature ocean, a fair sized Niagara. Four thousand millions are used for cheese, and the remaining 2,650,000,000 pass through the adulterating hands of the milkman and grocer, and down the throats of 60,000,000 men, women and babies in this land of freedom. The quantity of butter manufactured and used is about 1,350,000,000 pounds, and of cheese 6,500,000 pounds. The value of our dairy products for the last year was nearly $500,000,000. This is $20,000,000 more than the value of our annual wheat yield; while it closely approximates that of our corn crop, which is the most valuable of our farm products. To support this immense dairy herd 100,000,000 acres of pasture land are required, worth $250,000,000. It is easy enough to see, therefore, that 4,000,000 farmers in this country are an important element of our national welfare and prosperity.—[Holstein-Friesian Register.

Keene's Fortune.

Jim Keene owed his fortune to a woman. The impoverished widow of an old friend of his came to him once with $800 worth of diamonds, all she had left, eagerly begging him to buy that amount of a certain stock. "But why?" She had been employed as a seamstress at the homes of Flood, Fair and O'Brien, all former friends of her husband's. At one of these houses she had overheard an account of a wonderful bonanza just then discovered near Virginia City. Keene took the diamonds, a wedding gift to this poor little woman from her mother. He invested their value in the stock desired. On the announcement of the new discoveries the stock jumped from $28 to $60, then rose to $100, $160, up to $285. At that point she asked him to sell. She thought herself worth about $25,000. She was in a fever of excitement. Keene, slim and tall, was as cool as a cucumber. "See how much Mrs. ——— has with us," he told his cashier. The answer came, "Mrs. ——— has $570,000, less commissions, making $562,870." Keene asked if she would have a check for the amount then, but, receiving no answer, found she had fainted. He had made $10,000,000 himself in the deal, all of which has he since lost in the American Monte Carlo—Wall street. The little woman whom he enriched now dazzles people with her diamonds, keeping her mother's gift as a talisman.—[America.

She Hitched.

She was an old fashioned woman She stood on the step of an open car, and the lady at the end of the seat sulkily refused to slide along. The old fashioned stood there for a long minute with the driver looking back and ready to move on, and then loudly demanded:

"Well, hain't you going to hitch?"

The lady gave her one awful look and agitated herself clear to the far end.—[Detroit Free Press.

Untutored Great Men.

The great Warwick of England, the putter-up and the puller-down of kings, did not know his letters. Marshall Soult, the greatest of Napoleon's marshals, could not write a single correct sentence in French. Stevenson, the inventor of the locomotive, could not read when he was twenty-one years old.

The Directive Faculty in Brutes.

A bird that builds its nest in a sheltered place exercises control over nature, in its degree, quite analogous to the work of a human architect. "The foxes have holes, and the birds of the air have nests." How does the fox get its hole, or the bird its nest? They make them for their purposes, and this is certainly control over nature to that extent. How does the fox support his family if he has no control over nature? Do hens and chickens run into his hole and ask to be eaten? Dr. Hopkins does not seem ever to have heard of the way in which a tribe of monkeys prepare to rob a corn-field. Let us describe it. When they get ready to start on their expedition, an old monkey, the leader of the tribe, with a staff in his hand, so as to stand upright more easily, marches ahead on two legs, thus being more elevated than the others, so as to see signs of danger more readily. The rest follow him on all-fours. The leader advances slowly and cautiously, carefully reconnoitring in all directions, till the party arrives at the corn-field. He then assigns the sentinels to their respective posts. All being now in readiness, the rest of the tribe ravish and eat to their hearts' content. When they retire, each one carries one or two ears of corn along, and from this provision the sentinels are regaled on arrival at their lair. Here we see ability to rule and a willingness to submit to rule; a thoughtful preparation of means to the end in view; and a recognition of the rights of the sentinels to be suitably rewarded at the close of the expedition. Wherein does all this differ from a similar foray of a tribe of savage men? The only difference is in degree; otherwise, it is much the same.—[Popular Science Monthly.

An Elephant on a Lark.

Considerable commotion was caused at the little town of Stives, Huntingdonshire, England, by the inconsiderate manner in which a big elephant took a surreptitious holiday. The attractions of the traveling circus to which he was attached palled upon him, and in the small hours of the morning he let himself loose. He was first attracted by the effluvia of some gas works, which he entered after breaking down a few trifling obstacles in the shape of three gates, two fences and a brick wall. Then he pulled out a plug with his trunk and set free a few thousand cubic feet of gas, visited the retort house and frightened the solitary watchman into fits, explored the neighboring market gardens with disastrous results to the owners, and wound up by wrecking a barn and gorging himself with new wheat. He was still contentedly shoveling in grain when his keepers discovered him, and with difficulty induced him to return to his quarters. Claims for damages are pouring in upon his owners, and the total will almost swallow up the profits of a bad season.—[New York Sun.

A Tribute to the Bible.

Before us, remarks the New York Observer, lies a welcome sight. It consists of Parts I. and II. of an illustrated bible in the Italian language. It is issued by Signor Sonzogno, the proprietor and able editor of the Secolo, a secular paper, and the price is one cent a number. Among other things he says "There is one book which gathers up the poetry and the science of humanity and that book is the bible, and with this book no other work in any literature can be compared. It is a book that Newton read continually, that Cromwell carried at his saddle and that Voltaire kept always on his study table. It is a book that believers and unbelievers should alike study, and that ought to be found in every house. The text will be that of Martini, translated from the Vulgate, and care will be taken to insure accuracy." May this venture prove a worthy contribution towards the supply of Italy's need.

Jay Gould's Doctor.

Mr. Gould sat on the porch of his Irvington residence and in his lap was a baby, the second son of his son George, who married Edith Kingdon, the pretty actress. The report that this new comer is to be named after his grandfather is a mistake, because his brother, now about a year and a half old, bears the name of Jay Kingdon Gould. Near by sat Dr. William Munn, to whom Jay Gould pays a sufficient salary to command his entire time. The amount is said to be $20,000 a year, and that is reasonable considering that Dr. Munn gave up an extensive practice to take this special job, and is rather a rich man, anyhow. The contract covers a period of twenty years unless terminated earlier by the death of the opulent patient. Thus it will be seen that Gould has made an investment of nearly $250,000 in medical attendance.—[Philadelphia Times.

What It Takes to Feed a Locomotive.

It will perhaps interest some readers to know how much fuel a locomotive burns. This, of course, depends upon the quality of fuel, work done, speed, and character of the road. On freight trains an average consumption may be taken at about one to one and a half pounds of coal consumed per car per mile. With passenger trains, the cars of which are heavier and the speed higher, the coal consumption is greater. A freight train of thirty cars, at a speed of thirty miles per hour, would therefore burn from 900 to 1350 pounds of coal per hour.—[Scribner's Magazine.

Meat is much, but manners are more.

A Prophecy.

Seven unblown lilies by a ragged wall,
Seven unblown lilies, sleek and slim and tall;
Seven lilies by the rain
Bowed and blushed and bent again;
Now 'twere well to test, maybe,
My great gift of prophecy!

Three shall bloom for love, and three shall bloom for death,
One shall bloom for help until its dying breath;
Buds of hope grow on apace.
Buds of death bend low each face,
Hope that all so lonely grows,
You may be for me, who knows?

Seven full blown lilies by a raged wall,
Seven full blown lilies, sleek and slim and tall;
Seven lilies in the sun,
Gleaming there, like silk new spun;
Gleaming, glowing, unaware
Death of them must have a share.

And yet as I watch them, ah! what sweet surprise
Comes up all unbid to look out of my eyes!
My love stands there, tall and grave,
Where the shining lilies wave;
Plucks them one and two and all,
Leaves forlorn the raged wall.

Lo! he comes apace and lays them at my feet;
Lo! he whispers: "Love, this is offering meet!"
Yet what of my gifts so dear,
Wisdom of an old-time seer?
All that splendor bloomed for me;
To the winds my prophecy!
—[J. Gertrude Menard in Boston Traveller

HUMOROUS.

Made out of hole cloth—Porous plasters.

A good way to see the world is to go on a "tower."

We presume that Cork has a large floating population.

Many a political candidate beats his opponent by a scratch.

The poet is often saddest when he sings, and so are the readers.

The owners of furniture wagons are possessed of a moving spirit.

A grade necessity---The abolition of grade crossings by railway tracks.

A man advertises for a private tooter to instruct his son in the art of cornet playing.

A salt codfish breakfast and a rubber overcoat will keep a man dry through a long storm.

The shoemaker need have no fear of being without work. His occupation is ever-lasting.

If coroners were paid by the body they would not care how many corpses railroads brought in for them to sit on.

The plumber who whistles while at work is a paradoxical creature, for although he lay his pipe, yet he pipes his lay.

Speaking of hard times, a dollar bill will go as far now as before the war—if sufficient postage is put on the envelope.

"Was that pair of shoes half-soled?" "Yes, sir. A one-legged man came here this morning and bought one of them."

"Aw, take a tumble," said one circus performer to another. "Excuse me," he replied, "but that isn't in my line. I'm a cannon ball artist.

Guest (at fashionable hotel)—Seems to me I have seen you before. Waiter—Yes, sir, I was a guest here last year. "Ah! That accounts for it. I was a waiter here last year."

Our Chemist (proudly): "This is my oldest boy, Mr. O'Hoggarty." Mr. O'H.: "Sure, Mr. McPhil, I didn't want anybody to tell me that. I can see your liniments in his face.

A man who sent $1 to a New Yorker, who advertised "How to Live 100 Years," received in reply a postal card bearing the legend: "Don't die during the first century of your existence."

Gentleman (at an evening entertainment)—Pardon me, sir, but am I not addressing the Duke of Wynn Wylyns? Gentleman Addressed (drawing himself up with hauteur)—Sir, I am the head waiter.

"Do you know, Mr. De Baine, that they are talking of opening an asylum for dudes?" "Awh, you are facetious, Miss Candid. And why don't they open it?" "Because they can't find a building large enough."

A western magistrate who decided that a person may fry onions, regardless of the inconvenience the odor of the cooking gives the neighbors, was defeated for re-election last week by a majority of 1500 in a vote of 1575.

Some people are discontented even when you give them more than they ask for. A tramp who asked for a quarter on the street the other day complained loudly when the police officers gave him quarters in the police station.

Here is a horse story that equals the one of the hens that became so accustomed to moving, that whenever they saw a covered wagon they would lie on their backs ready to have their legs tied. He has changed hands so often that every time a stranger comes around he opens his mouth to have his teeth examined so that his age may be arrived at.

A Needle in a Haystack.

Young Mr. Sissy (to his pretty cousin)—Oh, Maude, I don't know what to do. One girl wants me to play tennis, another croquet, and another something else. They will dwive me crazy; I shall certainly lose my head.

Pretty Cousin—You must be careful about losing your head, Charley; you would never find it again.—[New York Sun.

The North Carolinian.

Published. Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

SHALL THE WORLD STAND STILL

One hundred years ago that old fossil of an American poet, Barlow, said, "Following nature is the march of men." And yet the whole tendency of nature either in the vegetable or animal kingdom is to deteriorate, to dwarf or dwindle. Nature finds this necessary to make its productions less prolific, less beautiful in form, and less profitable in administering to the wants and pleasures of man, in order that they shall be able to perpetuate themselves amid storms and tempests—the fluctuations of the seasons of cold and heat—in drouth and floods,

Nature's tendency is to the crab-apple, the hardy scrubs of horses, cattle and other stock. And that portion of the world which is unprogressive believes in standing still, not aiding or forcing nature. To let things alone and following nature is what Barlow believed in, but it is not what enterprising and live scientists of all classes believe in—it is not what they have been practicing—and it is not by this no-nothing means that they have so greatly improved all branches of agriculture, horticulture, floriculture, etc. Nor has this stand-still policy characterized the labors and triumphs of the breeders and improvers of all kinds of domestic animals.

Old Barlow's advice does not accord with the spirit which has sustained our progressive men in the investigation of the operations of nature, and aided them in seeking ways and means to lead nature in improving all departments of the vegetable kingdom. Look at the advance which has been made in all that time, to human comfort and to the profits of industry, and who will say that any one of those improvements would have been made if nature had been left to her own tendency?

Had not the world been searched for better and superior stocks of horses, cattle, sheep and poultry, just as horticulturists are doing in their department, what would now be the condition of American domestic animals? The civilized world has really been brought from the condition of heathendom by the progressive men who have spent their lives in forcing, improving and in beautifying nature. The tendency of nature is downward, making flowers uncouth weeds and retaining fruits in the condition of unsavory, sour and bitter productions of the weeds.

Nature favors the scrub feature, while scientific man forces nature into more profitable and lovely forms. Nature by her own art say, "stand still." Progress, by her army of learned scientists, has striven by every means to force nature to better and more profitable productions—to larger and more succulent vegetables, and to nobler and more useful animals. And we bid wide awake men to go forward in enriching the world by leading nature through new channels, forcing her to noble productions, searching the world for better specimens on which to build, or on which to experiment, "trying all things and holding fast to the good."

IMPERTINENT.

An English-born citizen of Los Angles, Cal., wrote Sir Liopel Sackville, the British Minister at Washington, how he ought to vote for president. The latter replied, in substance, that while the party in power could not prudently favor the mother country," allowances must be made for the difficulties of its position, there being every reason to believe that President Cleveland would show a spirit of conciliation, etc. It was very clear that the British Minister dealt in the amazing style characterizing his letter with matters that did not concern him because he desired the re election of Mr. Cleveland. The administration paid no attention to this impertinent interference until the general indignation of the country compelled it to act, when it reluctantly gave its friend Lord Sackville his "walking papers."

According to the official October report of the Department of Agriculture, the condition of the present corn crop has been equalled only three times in ten years.

Can any one point to a single instance where a Democratic legislature ever passed a law to aid in securing honest elections and a fair count?

The New York apple crop is said to be so large that farmers find it no object to market the fruit at prevailing rates.

The United States Supreme Court has sustained the constitutionality of the prohibitory liquor law in Iowa.

The people of the American Union spoke out yesterday in a way that Grover Cleveland now understands

THE MORMONS PREPARING TO LEAVE.

It is evident that there is to be an exodus of the Mormons from Utah to Mexico. They have quietly purchased about 4,000,000 acres of land in the territory of the Zuni Indians and have secured a government concession for the improvement and working of about 10,000,000 acres of timber and mining land. The purchases have been conducted by John W. Young, a son of Brigham Young, and George Q. Cannon, formerly the Mormon delegate to Congress. There is a gradual moving to these lands now going on. It is stated that the removal is operated upon a definite plan. The names of all of the male members of the church are thrown in a box and a drawing takes place at the president's house. Every tenth name drawn is marked, and the man is notified that within a certain length of time he must dispose of his property and take his departure for Mexico. If he finds it is impossible to sell his property to Gentiles, the church orders an appraisal and takes it off his hands so that there shall be no impediment to his leaving Utah. Many of those designated in this way object to emigration, but the order of the church is imperative, and they are threatened with eternal damnation unless they obey instructions.

The delightful climate, charming scenery, and richness of soil and mineral deposits are the inducements offered to the faithful who obey the Mormon leaders' mandate. We are sorry for Mexico, but it will be a most satisfactory solution of the Mormon question for our government to have these undesirable occupants of our territory "fold their tents like Arabs and steal silently away."

THE POSITION OF THE FARMERS.

In the industrial development of modern times our farmers have been able to maintain a personal freedom and independence well known and impossible in most other walks of life. They have comfortable homes, they are dependent upon no one but themselves for their daily bread; they are able to acquire an adequate competence; they are secure from commercial risks and ruin, and they are not so far removed from social advantages as many suppose. It is one of the strangest things of the times—this yearning of sturdy young men to get away from the farms and mix in the crush and crowd of large towns and cities, where the mass of workmen lose their individuality and become parts of a cold, industrial machine.

We acknowledge the receipt of the annual report of Prof. H. B. Battle, Director of the North Carolina Experimental Station. In a letter he informs us that:

Our experimental work for the future in addition to that given in this report will be in fostering and encouraging of cattle and dairy interests in the State, on the general principle that the cow is as good a fertilizer factory as is needed which latter is utilized in enriching the soil; the natural products of this industry—milk and butter and calves—will furnish the money making feature of the work.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The November number of the ECLECTIC MAGAZINE now before us contains an excellent selection of articles. Theodore Roosevelt's article entitled some recent criticism of America, is a good specimen of hard hitting, and is animated by patriotic zeal as well as justice. Lord Wolseley dilates on Military Genius, a subject on which he should be authority. The glorified Spinster is a charming study of old maids which all readers, especially ladies, will enjoy. F. T. Palgrove one of the well known names in current English literature contributes a paper on Chaucer and the Italian Renaissance, showing the day dawn of English literature and the birth of Italian letters. Other papers are The Mexican Messiah; State Socialism by John Rae; Literary Immortality, by Prof. Seeley; Homiculture, The Gates of Hades by Percy Greg. Story-telling in the East by Prof A. H. Sayce; Centenary of Bologna University, by an Oxford delegate. The short story My Treasure, is good. Orthodox is continued. The poems are excellent,

With the February number the magazine will be issued the first of each month. This will enable the editor to give the public selections from foreign magazines a month earlier than now. Published by E. R. Pelton, 25 Bond St, N. Y. Terms per year, $5; single numbers 45 cts; trial subscription 3 months, $1 ECLECTIC and any $4 magazine $8.

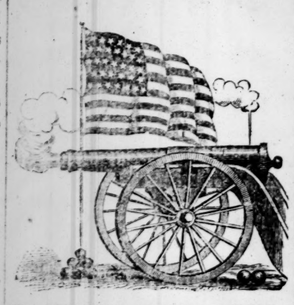
"Don't stand on the order of going"—but go straight to the next corner and buy a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, if you want to cure your cold.

Farmers and Horsemen read this! I find Salvation Oil a most excellent liniment among horses, and I take pleasure in indorsing it as a certain remedy for scratches. JAMES THOMAS, Franklin Road, near Baltimore.

The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, conveens at Newbern on the 28th inst., and will be presided over by Bishop J. C. Granberry, who has just returned from an official visit to Brazil.

Two large cod-fish were caught off the "Rocks" Wednesday last by fishermen in the employ of Messrs. W. R. Morrison & Co., of this city.—Wilmington Star.

VICTORY!



HARRISON IS ELECTED!

He Carries Every Northern State Except New Jersey!

AND THE "SOLID SOUTH" IS BROKEN BY OLD VIRGINIA WHEELING INTO THE REPUBLICAN COLUMN!

Several Others Hanging in the Balance!

The "Star Spangled Banner" Will Wave Over the "Red Bandanna."

The Election yesterday resulted in a glorious Republican victory! New York, Indiana and Connecticut have been redeemed, and every other Northern State, except New Jersey, are all safely Republican. And the returns strongly indicate that Virginias Electoral vote has been cast for Harrison, and probably two other Southern States. Carry the news to Grover!

How to Prolong Life.

It is tersely said that "all fools are mad, though some are madder than other," and, perhaps, among the maddest of them it would be safe to reckon those who, having but one life to live, run through it in vain lamatation over troubles which they can't avoid, or what is vainer, over those which they can, and which sometimes, are so far in the future that they can never come to bother them. To "take time by the forelock" is a very profitable grip to hold on the slippery old fellow; but trouble is not so slippery, and we should practice our haste and activity rather in keeping out of her way as long as possible—to build a wall of mirth as it were, between her and us, over which her clumsy feet would never venture to climb.

Gravity it a grave thing. It may be appropriate at certain times and in certain places, but as an everyday dish it is tough and indigestible. A continual diet of India rubber would perhaps be as favorable to the growth and flourish of the mind and body. Therefore, if we are wise as well as grave, we can show our wisdom in no stronger way than dropping our gravity and "playing the fool now and then." Even Socrates himself knew the danger of too much gravity, and frequently took occasion to sink some of it in the gay tide of merriment.

"Mirth," says a old writer, "purgeth the blood, confirms health; causeth a fresh, pleasing and fine color, prorogues life, whets the wit and maketh the body young, lively, and fit for any manner of employment." And if we need further proof of its life-giving properties we can find it in the Bible, spread forth in unequivocol and unmistakable words: "A merry heart is the life of the flesh saith the Proverbs; and in Ecclesiastes we are told that "Gladness prolongs a man's days."

In the plodding matter-of-fact days of the present, it seems we have too little time to think of much else than "business, serious business;" when, we come to think of it, it is a serious business to have our lives shortened with cares and labors—cares and labors that would be a great deal more palatable and far less death-dealing if seasoned with a little mirth and nonsense.

Let us reform this altogether and take profitably to heart Shakespeare's advice:

Frame your mind for mirth and merrim't
Which bars a thousand harms.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Mudday esq., co., Attorney, Clay county, Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial fever and Jaundice, but was cured by by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life.

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse cave Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believed he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial diseases, and for liver, Kidney and stomach disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c and $1 at Wood & Wadsworih's drug store.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of many little fortunes. All is new.

Chronic.

That word means a great deal. An immense store of misery is wrapped up in what it expresses. A chronic disease is simply one which lasts for a long time. The longer it lasts the more vexatious it becomes, especially it one course after another is vainly tried to drive it away. Chronic invalids know this to their cost. In many cases it has happened that those who have tried many plans of remedy and have been discouraged with the result of all of them have at last, as a desperate resort, concluded to try Compound Oxygen. The results of these apparently desperate trials have been in the highest degree gratifying. Mr. Martin Hancock had suffered for forty years the torments of dyspepsia, and for a number of years had also been afflicted with catarrh, torpid liver and chills. A few months ago he wrote from Lake City, Fla., and gave an account of his experience in the use of Compound Oxygen. For about six months he had taken it. His letter is dated eleven months after he ceased taking it. Hy this time it could easily be seen whether his cure was temporary or permanent. He wrote, among other things: "It has been my intention for some time to report my case, but I concluded to wait and see it the catarrh returned. I am thankful to say that the disease has not returned, * * I am one of the jolliest old men you have seen lately. * * My digestion is first-rate. I can do more work and am in better health than for twenty-five years. I feel as young as I did at twenty-five.

Those who want to know more about the Compound Oxygen, which achieved such felicitous results in this chronic case will do well to write to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and ask for their brochure, which is sent to applicants.

Durable Whitewash.

A whitewash that will last for years is said to be made as follows: Take one-half bushel of unslacked lime, slack it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine seive or strainer, and add to it a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice, boiled to a thin paste, one-half-pound of powdered Spanish whiting, and one pound of clean glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking it well and then hang over a slow fire in a small kettle within a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir it well and let it stand for a few days covered from dust. It should be put on hot, and for this purpose it can be kept in a kettle or a portable furnace. Colors may be mixed with the liquid, except that green should never be used, because it makes the whitewash crack and peel and lime also destroys the color. This whitewash retains its brilliancy for many years, and it will do for inside or outside walls. A square yard of the outside of a house will be covered by a pint of the mixture.

A Customer Headed Off.

"If I should send $25 to New York to buy counterfeit money" he said at police headquarters yesterday, "and the fellows sent me nothing but brown paper could I have them arrested?" "Perhaps," "I'd have to let it be known that I sent for 'queer' goods?" "Yes." "And thus criminate myself?" "Exactly," "Well I was asking for information for a friend out in Dakota; and what I came here to see about was whether a dog over 20 years old had to be licensed.—Detroit Free Press.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie showed us this morning specimens of bituminous coal, embedded between red and gray sandstone, which came from the lands of Mr. R. D. Patterson, near Patterson's mill, in Orange county near the Durham line. The Major thinks that a considerable quantity of coal may be found in the vicinity. He has secured a option upon twelve hundred acres of land and proposes to organize a stock company and push investigation. We hope that thousands of tons will be secured, because it will mean good luck to our clever townsman and cheaper fuel to all our people.—Durham Plant.

HOW'S THIS!

We offer One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & Co.,
Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfect honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggist, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O,

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75c per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

A SMALL BOY'S WANDERING THOUGHT.

A good mother, whose 5-year-old boy is exceptionally conscientious and devout, has often been smitten with a pang of apprehension lest her darling might be too good for this world. The thought came into her mind the other day, when her head was bowed by the side of her child's at prayer-time; but this pain was quickly banished by a very different feeling when the little boy said, in a low whisper: "Mamma, can't I go to the circus to-morrow? There's going to be a horse on stilts."—*Sunday-School Times.*

WHATEVER facilitates our work is more than an omen; it is a cause of success. This is one of those pleasing surprises

Of What Nationality?

"Will you be kind enough to tell me your nationality, sir?

"Me nationality! What's that?

"Where were you born? What countrymen are you?"

"Ah, now, ye bees wan of thim chaps as goes round wid a book for the names of the byos as votes."

"Not exactly, but I am collecting information, and would like to know your nationality."

"Collecting information! Begorra thiu perhaps ye' be telling me what countryman I am yourself, for I can't make it out at all. Me father was a naturalized Irishman. Me mother was an Englishman. I was born in a Dutch ship under the French flag in Turkish waters, and until last year when I came to New York, a lived in Scotland.

More new machinery is being placed in Big Falls cotton Mills. It consitts of twelve hundred more spindles and other necessary machinery for operating same.—Alamance Gleaner.

The State Grange of North Carolina, Patrons of Husbandry, will meet this year in annual session in Kinston, Lenior county, beginning on the second Tuesday, the 11th of December.

NEW ADVERTSEMENTS.

FISH GILL NETS.

For the coming season we, as usual, invite the attention of all Dealers and Fishermen to our own brands and makes of Threads, Nets and Nettings.

First, our S brand of Flax Gilling Thread is equal in every respect to our standard of former seasons. This make will have our name unpon every package, and *is not genuine without it.*

In Cotton Gill Nettings and Twines, we would refer to our "Fishermen" and "Gold Medal" brands, which are exclusively our own and are never sold as twine, without our name upon each package, containg 5 pounds. For Shad Netting they are unexcelled, being light, strong and cheap. We guarantee the qualities of our brands.

—0—

Pound and Seine Nettings.

Made from our "Shepard Gold Medal" Twines. These Twines, as the larger Fishermen of the country already know, have no superior, if any equal, as they are manufactured by us directly from the raw cotton of a high quality.

All orders carefully and promptly executed and we beg to assure our old and new friends, always at as low prices and favor able terms, as from any other party in America,

American Net & Twine Co.,

Home Office 31 Commercial St., Boston, Mass. Branch Office, 172 Fulton Street N. Y.
-23.

ElizabethCity Academy.

—0—

The Elizabeth City Academy will open its next session on

Monday, September 24th, 1888,

FOUR TEACHERS, all graduates and specialists in their respective departments

Board and tuition for session of thirty eight weeks in Intermediate course about $100

Music and Art are specialities under a competent teacher,

Send for Catalogue. Address

S. L. SHEEP, Principal
Or, C. W. GRANDY, Clerk Trustee.

FREE $85 solid GOLD WATCH Sold for $100 until lately. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted. Both Solid Gold Hunting Cases. Elegant and magnificent. Both ladies' and gents' sizes with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one FREE. How is this possible? We answer—we want one person in each locality, to keep in their homes, and show to those who call, a complete line of our valuable and very useful HOUSEHOLD SAMPLES. These samples, as well as the watch, we send free, and after you have kept them in your home for 6 months and shown them to those who may have called, they become your own property. It is possible to make this great offer, sending the SOLID GOLD watch and COSTLY samples free, as the showing of the samples in any locality, always results in a large trade for us; after our samples have been in a locality for a month or two we usually get from $1000 to $2000 in trade from the surrounding country. This, the most wonderful offer ever known, is made in order that our samples may be placed at once where they can be seen, all over America. Write at once, and make sure of the chance. Reader it will be hardly any trouble for you to show the samples to those who may call at your home and your reward will be most satisfactory. A postal card on which to write us costs but 1 cent and after you know all, if you do not care to go further, why no harm is done. But if you do send your address at once, you can secure FREE one of the best solid gold watches in the world and our large line of COSTLY SAMPLES. We pay all express, freight, etc. Address GEO. STINSON & CO., Box 819, PORTLAND, MAINE.

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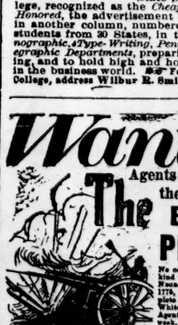
Distinguished Business Educator.

Prof. Smith, Principal of the Commercial College of Ky. University, Lexington, Ky., with his son, received the Gold Medal and Diploma of Honor at the World's Exposition for System of Book-keeping and general Business Education. He can refer to 10,000 graduates in business, besides Congressmen, city, county, and State officials. His College, recognized as the *Cheapest, Best, Highest Honored*, the advertisement of which appears in another column, numbered last year 1,000 students from 30 States, in the *Business, Phonographic, Type-Writing, Penmanship*, and *Telegraphic Departments*, preparing to earn a living, and to hold high and honorable positions in the business world. For circulars of this College, address Wilbur R. Smith, Lexington, Ky.



ADVERTISERS Others who wish to examine this paper on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 10 Spruce Street, Tribune Building, Rowell's Advertising Agency.

LORD & THOMAS.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Consumptive persons Patent 32 Cigs. Price 10 Cts. At all druggists. For sale by all druggists

BULL'S Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons. PRICE 25 CTS. For sale by all druggists

SALVATION OIL

Facilitates Teething, Regulates the Bowels, Price 25 cts. Sold by all druggists

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper. Hickves, Pneumonia, &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DAVIS' HORSE POWDER

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the thereby but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying
—AND—
Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

ROBINSON & CO.,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Shipchandlery, Lime, Etc., Etc.

Water Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

FRIENDS' ELEMENTARY And High School.

A Kindergarten, a Primary School an Academy and Collegiate Institut for both Sexes.

McCulloh and Preston Sts. BALTIMORE.

18 PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS Employed

Specialist in each Department.

24TH YEAR BEGAN NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) 6, 1887

For Circulars address ELI M. LAMB Principal, or F. EMERSON LAMB, Assistant Principal.

HOTEL ALBERT,
NEWBERNE, N. C.
—0—
A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
FRANK M. GRICE, Prop'r.
—0—
TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel, It has been refited and made first class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.
—0—
This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired
Free Hacks to all Transand Steamer
TERMS REASONABLE.
J. L. ROGERSON, Prop'r

Home-Made Tin-Ware,
—BY—
H. O. HILL,
The Tinner,
Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.
And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

SHAD FISHERIES—1889
—0—
We are prepared to contract for a strong GILL NET, made from the STOW Cotton Twine. We believe it in all respects to be equal to the best made, finer than usual, but no less strong than the larger, and with tde assurance of catching more fish made to us by those who have used it, we regard it a satisfactory article giving to the poor fisherman the largest nett proffts for shis toil.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO,
Boston.

JACOB SALOMONSKY
—0—
The Grandest Display of

CLOTHING
—and—
DRESS GOODS

Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the

Very Lowest Prices.

His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISING GOODS,
STORE ON WATER STREET,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

J. W. WHARTON,
SPECIALTY
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
IN FRUIT, PRODUCE, FISH Oysters, Terrapin, Poultry, Eggs, Game, &c., In Season
No. 5 S. Delaware Avenue Market
FOOT OF DOCK STREET
PHILADELPHIA
Consignments solicited. Returns made promptly.

ICE AND COAL!

Rawlins, Whitehurst & Co.

continue to supply ice both in large and small quantities.

We are now receiving our supply of COAL, and will fill all orders promptly.

All coal is screened before leaving the yard. None but the best handled, and LOWEST PRICES guaranteed.

Office on Water street, Elizabeth City, N. C. FRED DAVIS
4-tf. Agent

H. HILGARTNER SONS
STEAM
Marble & Granite Works
MONUMENTS, ETC,

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

526 & 528 West Baltimore
BALTIMORE, MD.
—0—0—
J. H. ZIEGLER, Agt, Elizabeth City, N
L. F. ZIEGLER, Agt, Edenton, N. C.

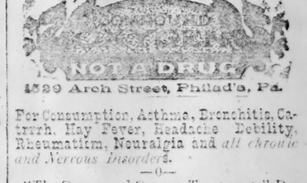
BUCHU REWARDED are those who read this and then act. They will find health in the use of Buchu. It will not injure from their homes and families. Is kind several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make $5 and upward a day, who is willing to work. Either sex, old or young. Capital not needed. We start you. Everything new. No special ability required. You, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

HO! FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.

COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, prompt in use on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN'S
TREATMENT BY INHALATION.



For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

—0—

"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

—0—

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment:

Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Werthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Voorhes, New York City. Frank Siddall, Merchant, Phila.; Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Utilla, Spanish Honduras, M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff Cal; James Moore, Supt Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part of the United States.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FISHERIES--1889.

The undersigned will briefly say that they are prepared to supply responsible trade with

Seine and Trap Nettings

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE THEIR LONG EXPERIENCE ENABLES them to make, and we feel justified in saying that it is, in their opinion, as good as any made.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.,
GLOUCESTER, MASS

Boston Office, 94 Commercial Street.
7-4m.

THE BEST THING OUT
FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CRATE

It is an excellent crate for shipping fruits, by farmers to gather fruit and vegetables, and market them as they transport or ship to the trade.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold two or thirty-six quarts, and in respect with covers and slides to keep the basket open being open allows free circulation of air, it is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

L. P. ROGERS, WARREN, PA.

UNDERWOOD SPRING WATER

PURE NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO.,
Falmouth Foreside Maine.

NORFOLK STEAM DYE WORKS,
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA

Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Carpets warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

J. M. MARSHALL & CO.,
a. n. 27-6m. PROPRIETOR

THE LIGHT RUNNING
NEW HOME

THE LADIES' FAVORITE
NEVER OUT OF ORDER

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine ask our agent at your town terms and prices. If you cannot find one call on or address the nearest office to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO - 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. - DALLAS, TEX.
ST. LOUIS, MO. ATLANTA, GA. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL of Cloth & Gold Binding, Sent Free.

1	Fevers, Congestion, Inflammations	.25
2	Worm, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	Cholera Infantum, Vomiting, Summer Complaint	.25
4	Diarrhea, Griping, Bilious Colic	.25
5	Cholera, Morbus, Vomiting	.25
6	Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis	.25
7	Toothache, Faceache, Neuralgia	.25
8	Headaches, Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
9	Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Torpid Liver	.25
10	Suppressed, or Painful Periods	.25
11	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
12	Croup, Laryngitis, Hoarseness	.25
13	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
14	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
15	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.25
16	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.25
17	Ophthalmy, Sore or Weak Eyes	.25
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.25
20	Asthma, Oppressed Breathing	.25
21	Ear Discharges, Impaired Hearing	.25
22	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Tumors	.50
23	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
24	Dropsy, and Scanty Secretions	.50
25	Sea Sickness, Sea Sickness from Riding	.50
26	Kidney Disease	.50
27	Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Discharges	1.00
28	Sore Mouth, Canker	.50
29	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
30	Painful Periods, with Spasms	.50
31	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00
32	Epilepsy, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1.00
33	Diphtheria, Ulcerated Sore Throat	.50
34	Chronic Congestions & Eruptions	.50

SPECIFICS.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS

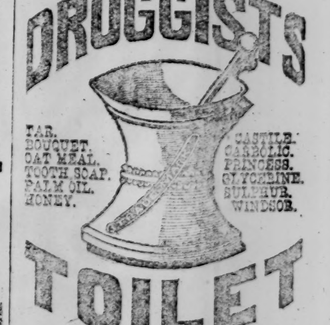
For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry.

500 PAGE BOOK on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Humphreys' Med. Co., 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

THE DRUGGISTS



BAR, BOUQUET, OAT MEAL, TOOTH SOAP, PALM OIL, HONEY, CASTILE, GLYCERINE, PRINCESS, GLYCERINE, BOUQUET, WINDSOR.

TOILET SOAP

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Manufactured expressly for the drug trade from Olive Oil and other selected materials. Bears the name. Given general satisfaction. For sale by all first-class druggists. Call for the Druggists' Toilet Soap and take no other. Manufactured by

GRAHAM BROS. & CO., CHICAGO.

ONLY

LOOKING!

—o—

"Well madam, I see you have come back again." Now please tell me if you have looked in all the other stores, as you said you were going to do before you purchased your goods?"

"Yes sir, and I have just been looking around for nothing, as no one else in the city has half the stock of nice

DRESS GOODS

you have, and what the most of them have are nothing to compare with these I see in here. Now Mr. Hill Weisel, how is it you always continue to have a much nicer selection of these goods than any one else? And the colors are so new and stylish. Now out with the truth, don't a lady friend select most of your goods?"

"Not much. You see madam, I have been in the Dress Goods all my life, and have made these goods a particular study, and when some new goods come out I am the first one in the city to handle them. Our business has grown so much that during the past two years that I am now just about completing an additional store in connection with this one.

"By the way, you said you wanted some Satins. Now what kind? We have them at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c. You see we have them to please all customers, according to quality; also how many yards of this piece of Peacock Blue cloth do you wish at 25c? And I suppose you want plush or braid to trim with. I can show you both kinds and let you make your own selection, as we have a very large stock of these goods and can give them to you in all colors. This piece of Peacock Blue will trim with that piece of goods very nicely, and besides will make a very pleasant looking contrast; and besides is one of the prevailing shades this season. These goods are all new and we are selling a stack of them.

I have some beautiful double-fold Flannels that we will sell at 20c, that are worth much more money, but as I am always after securing good bargains for my customers I have struck one this time and intend to let these goods go at this small unheard of price.

We have some Trecots that we are selling very cheap, and all I wish is for one to call and look while we still have a full line of colors to select from.

CLOTHING!

How many different styles and colors we have I can hardly tell, but one thing is sure, our stock is fuller this season than ever before and our prices are much lower on most all of our goods, as we intend to be "leader in low prices" on all goods. We can fit all sizes from a small child of 4 years to a full grown man wearing a 44 size. We have some nice Prince Albert suits, and piles of Cutta-way Sacks without end; can price them as low as the lowest, and besides give every one full value for their money; and in Overcoats it will do you good to call and see our stock. We can suit any one in styles and prices. Have them in all shades.

We mean business, and all we ask is a fair trial and we know you will be sure and buy of us.

Remember I am at my Store, and you are welcome to come and see me.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Services on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited.

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Services on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. T. L. White, Pastor. Services on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7 P. M

☞ Hurrah!

☞ We've "got 'em."

☞ The CAROLINIAN "told you so."

☞ Blaine's majority in Elizabeth City in 1884 was 123. Harrison's is 204 in 1888.

☞ Pasquotank gives Hon. Elihu A. White .425 majority. But for the Sheriff contest, which kept over 50 colored men from the polls, the majority would have been just that much larger.

☞ The Bakery, on Matthews street, was burned on Friday night, Koch, the proprietor, barely escaping with his life. The fact that the alarm bell had been tampered with, and the engineer and main working force of the Fire Company were out of town at the Nixonton Concert, leads to the suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary.

☞ Has it come to this, that a man cannot vote his honest convictions without being abused? If a Democrat becoming convinced that his duty to "God, home and country" demands it, votes the Prohibition ticket, why should he be reproached in the Democratic press and reviled by the "bosses," and their fuglmen, on the street corners? The CAROLINIAN applauds the courage of the man who votes as his honest convictions prompts him.

☞ Every effort was made by the Democrats in Pasquotank. The keys of some of the ballot boxes were "lost,(?)" and bogus tickets were distributed all over the county. On some of them the names of White for Congress, Lister for the Senate, Barco for Representative, Cobb for Treasurer, Wilcox for Sheriff and Culpepper for Register were spelled wrong, and on others, purporting to be the Republican ticket, the name of Frederick F. Cohoon was substituted for that of Thomas P. Wilcox for Sheriff, and the name of the Elector for the 7th district was printed Holt instead of Mott. And yet the Democrats claim to be the party of "honesty!"

☞ In the campaign just ended, the editor of the CAROLINIAN has no regrets as to the part he has taken in it. He has published no statement he did not believe to be true; has made no unwarrantable attack on any candidate; has not appealed to blind prejudice or unreasoning passion, but he has tried to do his duty as he understood it. He felt an interest; he had much to say; he spoke plainly, but always from honest conviction. Now, that the contest is over, the CAROLINIAN will devote less attention to politics and more to other questions of local and public interest. It will still to continue to be the *best paper* in the town and the district.

☞ Things are tolerably well balanced in this world, after all, so far as taking comfort goes, and we begin to believe that, high or low, all have their tribulations. Fishes are hooked, worms are trodden on, birds are fired at. Worry is everywhere. Poor men's wives worry because the stove won't draw, or the clothes line breaks, or they can't afford to hire help.—Rich men's wives worry because the preserve dish is not of the latest pattern, or because somebody finds out how a party dress is trimmed before the party happens, or because their help "sarces 'em, breaks up the tea-sets, spoils the dinner and otherwise annoys. Causes vary, but worry averages about the same. The scale of miles is different maps, but places remain just so far apart, and so do humanity and content.

☞ The CAROLINIAN reiterates what it has repeatedly urged, that the growth and prosperity of Elizabeth City is mainly dependent on the action of her people. Few things are more true than that many towns die for the want of confidence on the part of business men and lack of public spirit more than from the rivalry of neighboring towns or adverse surroundings. When a man in search of home or business location goes to a town and finds everything brim full of hope, and everybody earnestly at work to build up the town, he soon becomes imbued with the same spirit, and as a result he drives down his stake and goes to work with some interest. When, however, he goes to a place and finds every one, or any number expressing doubt and apprehension in its future prosperity, moping about imaginary evils which are likely to happen, he naturally feels that it is not the place for him, and at once shakes the dust from his feet, and leaves for some other town. Let every citizen remember that when he is working and saying good things for the town he is accomplishing all the more for himself.

☞ Corn was 54 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ One of the main questions of age in regard to some men, is not what they live on, but why they live on.

☞ A writer truthfully remarks that divorces would be unknown if there was as much courting after marriage as before.

☞ Good cows, good care, good and systematic feeding and treatment are all sufficient and necessary for a successful dairy.

☞ To remove whitewash from a wall in order to paper it, wash it over with vinegar, and the paper will stick tight as a drum.

☞ William Jones, of Moyock, fell from a beam in Vandercors's Mill on Friday morning last and was instantly killed. He was 21 years of age.

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examin their Wraps and Newmarkets.

☞ The elements of the fundamental principles of farming are: Soil, heat, moisture, muscle and brain power.—The commingling of these five elements produce the key to successful farming.

☞ When a girl or boy does a piece of work well, why not encourage them with honest praise? Appreciation and judicious praise will go farther toward inspiring them to do their work well than all the cross words in the Dictionary.

—For price, quality and beauty, P. W. Melick's Carpets, Rugs, Floor and Table Oil Cloths are hard to beat.

When chill November's biting winds
Your whiskers whistle through,
Call in and see our Winter stock,
And spend a dollar or two.

We invite you in good faith, and know that we can give you entire satisfaction. ROBINSON & Co.

☞ To chase up lies is like the labor of Sysyphus—its labor is never done, One lie having been run to earth, three more issue out of the other end of the hole, and as a liar is always a coward, he runs fast and deviously and prolongs the chase. As a rule, we pay no heed to them and they react upon their authors.

☞ The importance of having a place for every tool and article about the farm, and never failing to have that place filled, is only realized by that man who has observed the habit closely for sufficient time to calculate upon the saving thus occasioned. To drop a tool where it was last used is a habit that is sure to result in injury.

☞ Turner's North Carolina Almanac for 1889 is on our table, James H. Enniss, Publisher, Raleigh. Like an old familiar face it makes its annual visit to the homes of our people. It is valuable for reference the year round and so true has it been that it is termed the "old Reliable." Every citizen ought to have one. Price 10 cents.

☞ Half of the world's work, crime, joy and sorrow falls to the lot of women. All sorts of women, from all kinds of places, undertaking every conceivable thing, come before the public in these days of type and printer's ink. Like men, they succeed or fail, grow in goodness or sink to the very depths of wickedness; for in spite of clinging vine and guardian angel theories, "men and women are much of a muchness."

—Woonsocket Rubber Boots and Shoes, also Duck Boots sold by Fowler & Co., same prices as New York, and your freight saved.

☞ We are all exhorting one another to "go ahead;" we sometimes need the exhortation to stop. It requires as much wisdom to know when to let go as to know when to take hold; it requires as much courage to let go as to take hold, and even more self-denial. The business man who finds himself entangled in business exhorts himself to hold on and go ahead; if he can but tide over this week, this month, this year, he will come into clear water. He invests all he has laid up; he borrows from his wife and from his friends; he exhausts first his capital and then his credit, when at last he goes down he involves wife, family and friends in his ruin. If he had only been wise enough to let go earlier he and his wife would have suffered less.

☞ "A Reader" wants to know the origin of the expression "eating crow." One explanation is as follows. During the Revolutionary war, a private soldier, while hunting, happened to kill a tame crow belonging to a Virginia planter, who happened upon the scene just at this time. The hunter had laid aside his gun, which the planter seized, and, pointing it at the former, said: "You can now eat that crow or die." The poor fellow took up the dead crow and began to eat it, but before he finished the meal the planter relented and allowed him to go. The soldier, however, as soon as his gun was given back to him, turned the tables upon the planter, and, pointing to the crow, exclaimed: "Now eat the rest of that crow or die!" The planter complied to save his life, and afterwards it was taken for granted that any man could be made to eat crow, but never hanker after it.

☞ The following is the vote of Elizabeth City as counted yesterday—Republicans in Roman, Democrats in *italic* and Prohibitionists in SMALL CAP.

For President.	
Benjamin Harrison,	472
Grover Cleveland,	268
CLINTON B. FISKE,	24
For Governor.	
Oliver H. Dockery,	468
Daniel G. Fowle,	268
WILLIAM T. WALKER	29
For Congress.	
Elihu A. White,	475
Thomas G. Skinner,	269
DECATUR W. JARVIS,	18
For Senators.	
Joshua S. Lister.	464
Solomon Parker,	472
William P. Shaw,	288
John K. Abbott,	284
For Representative.	
Edmund J. Barco,	462
Daniel W. Morgan,	263
BENJAMIN F. SPENCE,	34
For Treasurer.	
George W. Cobb,	501
Thomas E. Palmer	232
SAMUEL S. FOWLER,	20
For Sheriff.	
Thomas P. Wilcox	464
Frederick F. Cohoon	276
For Register of Deeds.	
Marshall B. Culpepper	537
W. J. Williams	223
For Coroner.	
William G. Pool	469
P. N. Cartwriwright	258
EDWIN F SAWYER	27
For Surveyor.	
William F Pritchard	464
J W Winslow	262

☞ Well, the CAROLINIAN's chanticler is jubilating to-day. Look at him. He's "all right!"

What a contrast with the *Falcon* rooster! He looks worse off than being "hoarse"—looks mighty sick!

Our Reporter found the little bird down town *hors de combat!*

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's

☞ We have delayed the CAROLINIAN a few hours to report the result of yesterday's great National contest. Up to going to press there is nothing definite from the State and District.

LOCAL MENTION.

The election this week being the absorbing topic, the local news is not as full as usual.—Several of our lawyers left to day for Manteo to attend Dare county Court.—When are the Artesian wells to be put down?—Fred. Ziegler is the champion squirrel-shooter, having captured 25 the other morning.—Miss Katie Nimmo, one of Virginia's fair daughters is visiting her friend Miss Mildred Vaughan.—Messrs Sawyer & Glover had a fine display of their wares on exhibition at the Fair, for which they were awarded a diploma —We have a Hotel here, the Albemarle, which every should feel a pride in encouraging and sustaining. Under its present management, it is a credit to any town.—The Court House was well filled on Sunday afternoon to hear an address by Rev. J. L. White, Pastor of the Baptist Church, before the Temperance Reform Club. He is a speaker of more than ordinary force and ability.—Thomas P. Wilcox is elected Sheriff by 320 majority.—The Colored Republican Club at this place, of which J. R. Brown is Chairman, did noble and effective work in this campaign.—The "Indians" are in town.—The Fire Company has rented a room in the building opposite the CAROLINIAN Office.—The contract for building the new Baptist Church has been awarded to Commander & Son, for $7,983.00.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder than any sold before in this City.

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SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

A delightful Entertainment was held by the ladies of the Methodist Church in their beautiful new Sunday School building on All Hallow Eve and November 1st. It is asserted that Society met its death-blow in the South during the war, and that "since the war" nothing worthy of the name has existed. But with the doctor in the old drama, the time has arrived when it may be truly asserted that "they have changed all that!"

Society here is youthful, it is true, but who that witnessed the bright array of lovely forms, or listened to the sweetly modulated tones of the charming singers—at the Methodist Feast, for instance—could doubt that Society, like fair Cinderella, is really a "grown young lady," though her step-sisters, Indifference and Do Well Enough, still call her "little girl."

The materials are here in Elizabeth City of good, noble, pure and elevating society—right here among these liberal minded people who love to help each other: a society it may be not modeled after others, but a MODEL for Fashion itself to copy.

The singing on the last evening was a joy to listen to. Mrs Annie Cook's voice in the duet "I Heard a Bird in the Wildwood Tree," sounded fresh and sweet as the sweetest of mocking birds. The pure mezzo soprano voice of Miss Camilla Cook in the ballad "My Love is a Rover," delighted all. Miss Birdie Fowler sang "My Love is a Sailor Lad" with much sweetness. Mrs Pappindick sweetly sang "I Will be True to Thee." Mr. Sam. Sherrick sang with much expression a touching ballad "The Knot of Blue and Grey." Being enthusiastically encored, he responded by singing "I Love Her Still."

Rev. Mr. Whiting then made some appropriate and pleasant remarks, when the Feast—sweet and savory refreshments—followed.

To suffer and be pleasant is almost impossible for an adult, and quite so for a baby. When it is afflicted with colic, diarrhœa or other troublesome disorders use Dr Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

When the indications are that a perfectly reliable medicine is needed to regulate the liver, to strengthen the stomach and renovate the system, no one should hesitate to use Laxador.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and colds, but be sure you get the genuine, Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good or just the same. Don't be deceived but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's drug store. Large size $1.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoes are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H. Weisel, sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

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Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

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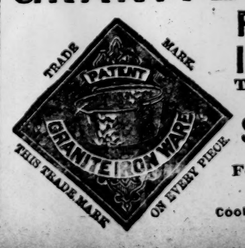

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SACKVILLE SENT HOME.

The British Minister at Washington Dismissed.

Why He Was Given His Passports By Our Government.

Washington and the United States are stirred up as they have not been in years. It is a rare event for a foreign Minister to be requested to leave his post in such abrupt and unmistakable language as has been addressed to Lord Sackville, the British Minister, by President Cleveland's direction.

The circumstances which led to this state of affairs are as follows:

On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at Washington, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the Presidential election.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that "any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact; and that in respect to the questions with Canada which were unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message to which you allude, all allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The Minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to.

Considerable correspondence took place between the two Governments over the affair, and when those in authority at Washington saw that the English Government was more dilatory in its action than was consistent with the dignity of the United States, a Cabinet meeting was called to discuss the matter.

The session of the Cabinet began at 11 o'clock and continued until 1.30, and at 3 the note which has set the whole world talking was sent to Lord Sackville.

This action on the part of our Government was reached after the matter had been fully considered at the Cabinet meeting. It was there shown by the despatches received from Minister Phelps at London that the English government was disposed to take their own time about recalling their representative here; that there were certain matters in controversy that could only be settled after a full hearing, and that possibly no decisive steps would be taken by the British Foreign Office for some days.

In view of these facts it was decided that this Government should take the initiative, and Lord Sackville's dismissal was then and there agreed upon.

The form of Lord Sackville's dismissal was as follows:

"MY LORD—By direction of the President I have the honor to inform you that for causes heretofore made known to Her Majesty's Government your continuance in your present official situation near this Government is no longer acceptable, and would consequently be detrimental to the good relations between the two powers. I have the further honor, by direction of the President, to enclose you a letter of safe conduct through the territories of the United States. I have the honor to be your obedient servant, T. F. BAYARD."

As a further evidence that all official relations were at an end between the British Minister and the Department of State, a passport permitting Lord Sackville to cross the boundaries of the United States was enclosed.

The Secretary of State was instructed by the President to prepare a statement in a form which should accompany the publication. The tenor of this having been agreed upon, it was enclosed with the notification.

Secretary Bayard's Statement.

The action of the President in breaking off the official relations of Lord Sackville with the United States was based upon a statement of all the facts of the case which was laid before him by the Secretary of State. This statement is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 29, 1888.

To the President:

The undersigned has the honor to submit for your consideration the following statement, with a view to receive your direction thereon:

On the 4th of September last a letter purporting to be written by one Charles F. Murchison, dated at Pomona, Cal., was sent from that place to the British Minister at this capital, in which the writer solicited an expression of his views in regard to certain unsettled diplomatic questions between the United States and Great Britain, stating at the same time that such an expression was sought by him for the purpose of determining his vote at the approaching Presidential election. He stated that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, of English birth, but that he still considered England the mother country, and this fact led him to seek advice from the British representative in this country. He further stated that the information he sought for was not for himself alone, but to enable him to give certain assurances to many other persons in the same situation as himself for the purpose of influencing and determining their political action as citizens of the United States of English birth, but who still regarded their original obligation of allegiance as paramount. The letter also contained gross reflections upon the conduct of this Government in respect to questions now in controversy and unsettled between the United States and Great Britain, and both directly and indirectly imputed insincerity in such conduct.

To this letter the British Minister at once replied from Beverly, Mass., under date of the 13th of September last. In this reply he stated that "any political party which openly favors the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of that fact, and that in respect to the questions with Canada, which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the (fisheries) treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate, and by the President's Message to which you allude, all allowances must, therefore, be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election." The Minister thus gave his assent and sanction to the aspersions and imputations above referred to.

Thus, under his correspondent's assurance of secrecy, in which the Minister concurred by marking his answer "Private," he undertook to advise a citizen of the United States how to exercise the franchise of suffrage in an election close at hand for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States, and through him, as the letter suggested, to influence the votes of many others.

Upon this correspondence being made public the Minister received the representatives of the public press, and in frequent interviews with them, intended for publication, added to the impugnments which he had already made of the good faith of this Government in its public action and international dealings. Although ample time and opportunity have been afforded him for the disavowal, modification or correction of his statements, to some of which his attention was called personally by the undersigned, yet no such disavowal or modification has been made by him through the channels in which his statements first found publicity.

The question is thus presented whether it is compatible with the dignity, security, and independent sovereignty of the United States to permit the representative of a foreign Government in this country not only to receive and answer without disapproval, and confirm by his repetition, aspersions upon its political action, but also to interfere in its domestic affairs by advising persons formerly his countrymen as to political course as citizens of the United States. As between this country and Great Britain, there can be no controversy as to the complete severance of the ties of original allegiance by naturalization. Disputes on this point were finally put at rest by the treaty of naturalization concluded by the two countries on the 13th of May, 1870. Therefore it will not be contended, nor was such contention ever admitted by us, that citizens of the United States of British origin are subject to any claim of the country of their original allegiance.

The undersigned also has the honor to call attention to the provisions of section 5335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, by which severe penalties are visited upon the citizens of the United States who, without the authority or permission of this Government, "commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign Government or any officer or agent thereof," either with an intent to influence the action of such Government or its agents, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or with an intent "to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States." These penalties are made equally applicable to every citizen of the United States not duly authorized, who "counsels, advises or assists in any such correspondence" with similar unlawful intent. The undersigned respectfully advises that the attention of the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to these enactments, in order that an investigation may be made, with a view to ascertain whether they have not been violated in the present case by the correspondent of the British Minister.

By your direction the attention of the British Government has, in a spirit of comity, been called to the conduct of its Minister as above described, but without result. It therefore becomes necessary for this Government to consider whether, as the guardian of its own self-respect and the integrity of its institutions, it will permit further intercourse through the present British Minister at this capital. It is to be observed that precedents are not wanting as to the question under consideration. It is a settled rule, essential to the maintenance of international intercourse, that a diplomatic representative must be *persona grata* to the government to which he is accredited. If by his conduct he renders himself *persona non grata* an announcement of the fact may be made to his Government. In the present case all the requirements of comity have been fulfilled, the facts have been duly communicated to Her Majesty's Government with an expression of the opinion of this Government thereto. Respectfully submitted.

T. F. BAYARD.

The Letters in the Case.

The letters which are referred to in Secretary Bayard's report are as follows:

POMONA, Cal., Sept. 4, 1888.

To the British Minister, Washington, D. C.

SIR: The gravity of the political situation here and the duties of those voters who are of English birth, but still consider England the mother land constitute the apology I hereby offer for intruding for information.

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress on the Fishery question justly excites our alarm and compels us to seek further knowledge before finally casting our votes for him as we had intended to do. Many English citizens have for years refrained from being naturalized, as they thought no good would accrue from the act, but Mr. Cleveland's Administration has been so favorable and friendly towards England, so kind in not enforcing the Retaliatory act passed by Congress, so sound on the Free-Trade question and so hostile to the dynamite school of Ireland, that by the hundreds—yes, by the thousands—they have become naturalized for the express purpose of helping to elect him over again. The one above all of American politicians they consider their own and their country's best friend.

I am one of these unfortunates with a right to vote for President in November. I am unable to understand for whom I shall cast my ballot, when but one month ago I was sure Mr. Cleveland was the man. If Cleveland was pursuing a new policy towards Canada, temporarily only and for the sake of obtaining popularity and continuation of his office four years more, but intends to cease his policy when his re-election is secured in November and again favor England's interest, then I should have no further doubts, but go forward and vote for him.

I know of no one better able to direct me, sir, and I most respectfully ask your advice in the matter. I will further add that the two men, Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Harrison, are very evenly matched, and a few votes may elect either one. Mr. Harrison is a high-tariff man, a believer on the the American side of all questions and undoubtedly an enemy to British interests generally. This State is equally divided between the parties, and a mere handful of our naturalized countrymen can turn it either way. When it is remembered that a small State (Colorado) defeated Mr. Tilden in 1876 and elected Hayes, the Republican, the importance of California is at once apparent to all.

As you are the fountain head of knowledge on the question, and know whether Mr. Cleveland's present policy is temporary only, and whether he will, as soon as he secures another term of four years in the Presidency, suspend it for one of friendship and free trade, I apply to you privately and confidentially for information, which shall in turn be treated as entirely secret. Such information would put me at rest myself, and if favorable to Mr. Cleveland enable me, on my own responsibility, to assure many of our countrymen that they would do England a service by voting for Cleveland and against the Republican system of tariff. As I before observed, we know not what to do, but look for more light on a mysterious subject, which the sooner it comes will better serve the true Englishmen in casting their votes. Yours, very respectfully, CHARLES F. MURCHISON.

And here is Minister West's reply. The full correspondence was first published in the Los Angeles (Cal.) *Times*.

[PRIVATE.]

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., and beg to say that I fully appreciate the difficulty in which you find yourself in casting your vote. You are probably aware that any political party which openly favores the mother country at the present moment would lose popularity, and that the party in power is fully aware of this fact. The party however is, I believe, still desirious of maintaining friendly relations with Great Britain, and is still as desirous of settling all questions with Canada which have been unfortunately reopened since the rejection of the treaty by the Republican majority in the Senate and by the President's message, to which you allude. All allowances must therefore be made for the political situation as regards the Presidential election thus created.

It is, however, impossible to predict the course which President Cleveland may pursue in the matter of retaliation should he be elected, but there is every reason to believe that, while upholding the position he has taken, he will manifest a spirit of conciliation in dealing with the question involved in his message. I enclose an article from the New York *Times* of August 22, and remain yours faithfully,

L. S. SACKVILLE-WEST.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 13, 1888.

NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

President Cleveland Appoints November 29 as the Day.

According to the national custom, the following proclamation has been issued:

Constant thanksgiving and gratitude are due from the American people to Almighty God for His goodness and mercy, which have followed them since the day He made them a nation and vouchsafed to them a free government. With loving kindness He has constantly led us in the way of prosperity and greatness. He has not visited with swift punishment our shortcomings, but with gracious care He has warned us of our dependence upon His forbearance, and has taught us that obedience to His holy law is the price of a continuance of His precious gifts.

In acknowledgement of all that God has done for us as a nation, and to the end that on an appointed day the united prayers and praise of a grateful country may reach the Throne of Grace, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, do hereby designate and set apart Thursday, the 29th day of November inst., as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to be kept and observed throughout the land.

On that day let all our people suspend their ordinary work and occupations, and in their customed places of worship, with prayer and songs of praise render thanks to God for all His mercies, for the abundant harvests which have rewarded the toil of the husbandman during the year that has passed, and for the rich rewards that have followed the labors of our people in their shops and their marts of trade and traffic. Let us give thanks for peace and for social order and contentment within our borders, and for our advancement in all that adds to national greatness.

And mindful of the afflictive dispensation with which a portion of our land has been visited, let us, while we humble ourselves before the power of God, acknowledge His mercy in setting bounds to the deadly march of pestilence, and let our hearts be chastened by sympathy with our fellow countrymen who have suffered and who mourn.

And as we return thanks for all the blessings which we have received from the hands of our Heavenly Father, let us not forget that He has enjoined upon us charity, and on this day of thanksgiving let us generously remember the poor and needy, so that our tribute of praise and gratitude may be acceptable in the sight of the Lord.

Done at the city of Washington on the first day of November, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight, and in the year of independence of the United States the one hundred and thirteenth. GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President.
T. F. BAYARD, Secretary of State.

NAVAL TRAINING SHIPS.

Commodore Schley Wants 2000 Boys to Study Seamanship.

Commodore W. S. Schley, of the United States Navy, in his report has made a strong appeal to Congress for modern vessels for the training schools. The present vessels are hardly worthy of repair, though they are now being put in condition for further service.

Commodore Schley is in favor of a further increase in the scope of the school. It is his desire that the boys should not only be carefully grounded in all the rudiments of seamanship, but that with the aid of modern crafts they be carried higher in the art and inducted into the mysteries of the cruisers of the day.

The Commodore is also inclined to favor an increase of the number of boys. He would not be averse to having 2,000 boys attached to the school in the various stages of instruction. The Commodore thinks that this number could be accommodated, and use found for them as soon as they are ready for active service. He would like to send all of the vessels out on a roving commission, enlisting boys at the seaports. He is also anxious to secure boys from the Pacific Slope.

LAMB and mutton are so popular in New York City that it takes 2,000,000 head of young and old sheep to supply the wants of New York and neighboring towns.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

A Fatal Collision Between Two British Vessels.

Two Brave Officers Stick to Their Sinking Ship.

Captain Kennedy, of the British ship Creedmore from Manila, which has just arrived at New York, reports that on September 9 at 9:30 A. M., he sighted a ship with signals of distress flying, which proved to be the British ship Ardencaple. At 10 A. M. he hove to close to the ship and was asked if he could render any assistance in the shape of spars, etc. The captain of the Ardencaple said that he had a ship-wrecked crew on board, and wanted Captain Kennedy to take them. The latter agreed, but said he was short of provisions, an abundance of which was promised. A French steamer was bearing down and Captain Kennedy stood by to see what assistance she would render. He saw a boat go to the steamer, and was then signaled to go on board the sailing ship. He hove to on his starboard bow, and soon after the Creedmore was boarded by the captain and part of the crew of the ship Carl Weymss, which had been in collision with the Ardencaple and sank immediately, carrying down sixteen persons, including the captain's wife and three children. The rescued captain was very ill when brought on board.

Captain Kennedy says that the story of Captain Colquhoun of the Earl Weymss was to this effect. At about 8.30 o'clock on the evening of September 8, the weather being fine, with bright moonlight and a moderate wind from the south-southeast his ship was running free to the northward. A ship was sighted on the port bow, standing on the starboard tack to the eastward, and before the course of either could be changed the strange ship struck the Weymyss forward of the fore rigging. The shock was terrific, both vessels being under full sail at the time. The second mate of the Wemyss sprang into the chains of the strange ship and climbed on board. His ship sank almost immediately, and he hurried aft and assisted the crew of the Ardencaple, for such the ship proved to be, in launching a boat. This boat succeeded in finding Captain Colquhoun clinging to some floating wreckage, and nine other men were also picked up.

Captain Kennedy went aboard the Ardencaple and found her in a dangerous condition. He went for his carpenter, and on consultation with the two other carpenters and the captain, announced her dangerous and unsafe. Captain Guthrie, of the Ardencaple, mustered his crew, who decided to leave the ship, and part went on board the Creedmore, the rest remaining to collect provisions and their effects. Finding his ship was drifting too far to leeward Captain Kennedy went on board the Creedmore, pulled away and came up to the Ardencaple again and hove to on the starboard side. Two boats came alongside the Creedmore, with part of the crew of the Ardencaple and their effects and provisions. Captain Kennedy went back to the distressed ship and asked the captain what he was going to do. As he was somewhat excited, and requested Captain Kennedy to stand by awhile. During the afternoon all hands, except the captain and first officer, left the Ardencaple. A life boat from the Creedmore went to take Captain Guthrie off, but he said he intended to stay by his ship. As he was determined, Captain Kennedy left him and proceeded on his course. Next day, on taking account of his stores and finding them short, he put all hands on short allowance, and bore away for Barbados, where the wrecked crews were landed.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

Charlotte Perry, of Sherman, Texas, who is 102 years of age, had her sight restored recently, after being blind for ten years.

Philip Zechnerie, of Weimar, Texas, smoked tobacco for over ninety years, and was never sick. He was thought to be 110 years of age when he died.

Among the twenty-five guests of Samuel W. Longley, of Greene, Me., at the celebration of his seventy-fifth birthday, were three persons over ninety years of age.

Dr. W. L. Candee, of Milwaukee, rode upon the first railroad built in the United States, and saw the first steamboat ascend the Hudson. He is nearing the century mark in life.

Mrs. Lucinda Fletcher, of North Springfield, Mass., has just celebrated her 100th birthday. Her faculties are unimpaired, and she enjoys the best of health. She has fifteen grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Mrs. Margaret Killman, of Prospect, Me., is enjoying her 110th year, and is in the best of health. She was never sick, has borne eleven children, the oldest being eighty years of age, and has ninety-four descendants. She has never ridden in a car or steamboat.

One of the oldest natives of New Jersey is Mrs. Phebe Venmum, of Morrison, Ill., who is 101 years of age. Her father was ninety-two when he died, and her mother eighty-eight. She is spending her latter days in the most serene happiness and comfort with her children.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

MOODY, the evangelist, is fifty-one.

GENERAL HARRISON wears a No. 7¼ hat.

GENERAL SHERMAN is a famous diner-out.

THE Prince of Wales has learned to make a speech in Magyar.

THE new Japanese Minister at Washington is a man of uncommon culture.

WALKING is the favorite and almost the only recreation of Cardinal Gibbons.

MRS. JAMES K. POLK, widow of the President, is now in her eighty-seventh year.

SULTAN MULEY HASSAN, of Morocco, is a handsome man, with a calm, imposing manner.

FENIMORE COOPER'S only daughter still lives at the novelist's home at Cooperstown, N. Y.

SAMUEL NORMENT, the millionaire Washington bank President, was once a Government clerk.

MRS. BURNETT'S works sell better than any other of the women writers—Charles Egbert Craddock next.

THE Crown Prince of Greece dislikes publicity, and often travels in the third-class railway coaches.

THE King of the Belgians hates tobacco, never wears gloves, and goes bareheaded as much as possible.

ALDERMAN WHITAKER, who will be installed Mayor of London next month, is a fan-maker by trade.

EMPEROR WILLIAM, of Germany, has intimated his intention to visit London before the close of the year.

MILLIONAIRE FLOOD was once worth $40,000,000, it is said, but his present fortune is estimated at $15,000,000.

LADY DUDLEY, the famous English beauty, has insured her life for $500,000 for the benefit of her younger children.

HOARD, the Republican candidate for Governor of Wisconsin, was a peddler of fruit trees at one time in his career.

LORD HERSCHELL and Sir E Watkin, with quite an army of young sportmen, are about to leave England to winter in India.

HENRY VILLARD says he attributes his success as a railroad man to his knowledge of human nature, gained by newspaper work.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX composed her beautiful little poem: "The Land of Nod," while rocking her baby brother to sleep in the cradle.

ANTHONY J. DREXEL, of Philadelphia, who is considered the richest banker in the United States, is a man of extraordinary modesty, and is rarely seen in public places.

THE largest salary received by an American bishop is that of the Bishop of New York, which amounts to $10,000 a year. The Bishop of Maine, who receives $1300 a year, has the smallest.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written Captain Anson of the Chicago Club a letter, indorsing baseball as the national sport of America, and the letter will be used in advertising the game in Australia.

THE richest widow in this country, if not in the world, is Mrs. Moses Taylor, whose fortune is estimated at $40,000,000. She lives in New York, Long Branch and several other places, as the mood suits her.

MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE is now a confirmed invalid, and is a patient at St. Thomas's Hospital, London. Her services during the Crimean war injured her spine, and she has never recovered from the effects thereof. This illustrious philanthropist is nearly sixty-nine years old.

"OLD HUTCH," the great Chicago wheat speculator, is said to care nothing for his attire, and to-day he wears the style of clothing that was in vogue thirty years ago. The cloth is of a dingy hue, of dull brown or faded black, and around the neck he wears an old-style high collar with a loose neckerchief.

THE company operating the inventions of Lieutenant J. W. Grayson, late of the United States Navy, relating to firing dynamite shells from powder guns, has sold the invention to the French Government for $800,000, the offer coming from that Government through the company's agent now in Paris.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE 12,000 coke workers in the Connellsville region of Pennsylvania have been notified of an advance of from five to ten per cent. in their wages, to take effect in November, when the price of coke will be advanced twenty-five cents per ton.

DR. ROBERT LEONARD, Associate Judge of Carbon County and among the oldest residents of Mauch Chunk, Penn., has been killed on the railroad, near Glen Onoko, Penn.

YOUNG Mrs. Thomas J. Lynch, while suffering from delirium due to illness, threw herself from a third-story window of the Hotel Bristol, New York, and was killed.

JAMES BRENNAN, a New York policeman, was murdered while in the discharge of his duty by Henry Carlton, an ex-convict.

ERIE, Penn., was considerably damaged by a furious gale. Two men were blown off the dock and drowned and houses, cars and shipping were destroyed or greatly damaged.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND reviewed the last afternoon Democratic business men's parade in New York. Mrs. Cleveland witnessed the procession from a window of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE Faraday carbon works and Hearn & McKermon's axle factory, Pittsburg, were burned. Loss, $90,000.

ALVAN HUMWELL, of Norridgenock, Me., who was recently arrested for poisoning his wife, has committed suicide in jail by shooting.

TWO well defined earthquake shocks, preceded by reports similar to the discharge of a cannon, were felt at New Bedford, Mass. The shock was also felt across the Acushnet in Fair Haven.

THE surface of Curry Hill mine at Plymouth, Penn., has caved in, carrying down fifty houses. The residence of John Fox was totally demolished, and several of the inmates were seriously injured. One hundred persons were left homeless.

LEE YU DOO, a famous Chinese General, who led the Black Flag rebellion in Tonquin several years ago, recently died in Mott street, New York City, and was buried in Evergreen Cemetery with elaborate funeral ceremonies. A large procession of Chinamen participated in the obsequies.

THE George Westinghouse's electric company, of Pittsburg, Penn., has been awarded the contract for a plant to light the City of London, England, to cost about $300,000. It will be the largest plant in the world.

South and West.

THE Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen, which has been in session at Columbus, Ohio, adjourned without perfecting the scheme to federate all American railway employes.

EPHRAIM MAYES has been hanged at Edgefield, S. C., for the murder of Jacob Burt, a deaf mute about sixty years old and almost helpless; Ben F. Carter, a cowboy, who shot and killed another cowboy, named Jaffrey, has been hanged at Rawlins, Wyoming, and Hugh Blackman, colored, has been hanged at Toledo, Ark., for killing a man known as "Big Six" in a quarrel over a gambling game.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, ex-United States Senator and ex-Governor of Maryland, has died of pneumonia at Hagerstown, Md.

DAVID GATES, a young barkeeper of Colfax, Washington Territory, shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide.

MRS. HENRIETTA SPERE, aged seventy-eight, and Mrs. Martha Beckel, aged sixty-five, inmates of the German Home for the Aged in Baltimore, Md., were found dead in bed, suffocated by gas.

REPORTS received in Chicago indicate that the potato crop this year will be 215,646,000 bushels against 208,146,000 in 1887. The crop is the largest ever known.

A RIOT followed the performance of John Robinson's circus in Barboursville, Ky., when William Goodin took exception to a joke by the ringmaster. He jumped into the ring to whip the employe and three of his friends were killed in the fight that ensued.

THE ravages of hog cholera still continue around Findlay, Ohio. In Portage township over 6000 have fallen victims to the disease.

THE West bound passenger train at Charleston, W. Va., was thrown over an embankment by a wilfully misplaced switch, and two employes were burned to death.

COUNTY JUDGE TARTAR, of Pulaski, Ky., was drowned in Pitman Creek while returning with Congressman Finley from an electioneering tour.

NATHANIEL WATTS, the last of the old defenders who repulsed the British attack on Baltimore, September 12, 1814, has just died there, aged ninety-three.

A HANDCAR was run down by a special train of the Burlington road, near Dubuque, Iowa, and three of its riders were killed.

THE little town of Hale, Mo., has been wiped out by fire.

A GANG of men repairing a bridge at Du Quin, Ill., threw a girder, which was its main support, out of plumb, throwing the bridge into the river. In the wreck Wm. Thompson was instantly killed, and Arthur McRea, James Campbell, D. Maffeld, John Edmunds and Theodore Harris were fatally injured. Four others sustained serious injuries.

MISS BOLTON, of Raleigh, N. C., an elderly maiden, fell in a fire in her house and was burned to death.

AN explosion of natural gas in Schultheis's tannery at Lima, Ohio, killed John Schultheis, Peter Klein and James Hubbard.

REV. ADRIAN Derente, a Catholic clergyman, has committed suicide at Dallas, Texas, by shooting himself with a pistol. He was a native of France, 45 years old.

A SENSATION was created in the Criminal Court room at Kansas City, Mo., by the suicide of Jack Fleming, the Deputy Marshal, who drew a revolver and blew his brains out while the Court was in session.

THE boiler of the tug Lawrence burst at Milwaukee, Wis., and four men were killed.

Washington.

ADMIRAL DAVID D. PORTER has recommended to Secretary Whitney improvement in the apprentice system of the Navy.

SECRETARY OF STATE BAYARD has cabled to Minister Phelps in London to make such representations to Lord Salisbury about Lord Sackville's recent letter concerning American politics as would cause the withdrawal of the British Minister to Washington at once.

THE total bond purchases to date under the circular of April 17, were $88,747,350, of which $51,382,000 were four per cents, and $38,355,350 were four and a half per cents. Their cost was $66,005,540 for the fours and $41,396,655 for the 4½'s, making a total of $107,372,175. The Treasury surplus is stated at $71,125,000.

JUSTICE BRADLEY, of the Supreme Court of the United States has declared unconstitutional all State laws imposing a license tax upon commercial travelers not residents of the State imposing the tax.

SAMUEL H. ALBRO, of New York, whose nomination as Superintendent of Indian Schools failed of confirmation by the Senate, has been appointed to that office by the President.

THE United States Court of Claims has reassembled for the winter session.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed Spencer B. Newbury and Rush C. Hawkins, of New York, to be assistants to the United States Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition.

THE President has sent for Commodore Harmony, acting Secretary of the Navy, and instructed him to take immediate steps for the relief of the thirteen whalers now hemmed in by ice in the Arctic Ocean. A revenue cruiser will be sent there immediately.

Foreign.

Two elegantly dressed foreign ladies recently drowned themselves in the lake in which King Ludwig of Bavaria committed suicide.

KING MILAN of Servia has settled $200,000 on ex-Queen Nathalie, his marriage with whom has recently been dissolved.

THE Bulgarian Sobranje has been opened by King Ferdinand, who was accorded a brilliant reception. An artillery salute was fired in his honor.

AN American blockade runner has been seized by a Haytian man-of-war.

THIRTEEN American whalers are frozen in the ice at Fox Island in the Arctic Ocean, with little prospects of their being able to get out. The value of the thirteen vessels, including the season's catch which they have aboard, will aggregate over $500,000.

A FIRE raged for two days at Huenfeld, near Cassel, Germany, but was finally conquered. Two hundred houses are in ashes and 1500 persons are homeless and destitute. Great distress prevails.

THE President of the Geographical Society of Lille, France, asserts that Lieut. Payrod news from Africa that Dr. Crevaux, the great explorer, has been murdered with all his expedition, excepting two men.

THE situation of affairs in Hayti has assumed so serious a phase that it has been decided to send the naval cruiser Boston to that country for the protection of American interests.

REPRESENTATIVES of all the European powers have signed the Suez Convention.

IT is reported that an accident to the Czar's train, near Moscow, Russia, resulted in the killing of twenty-one persons. The Minister of War and the commander of the body guard were injured.

A MUTINY occurred among the convicts in a prison at Orbitello, Italy. Thirty prisoners and several jailers were killed or wounded.

THE MORMONS.

Synopsis of the Annual Report of the Governor of Utah.

Recommending an Investigation by a Committee of Congress.

Caleb W. West, Governor of Utah, in his annual report to the President, estimates the population of the Territory at 210,000, an increase of 66,000 since 1880. The assessed taxable valuation is stated to be $46,379,073, an increase of about $11,000 during the year. The aggregate mineral products of the Territory for the calendar year 1887 is given as $7,637,723, of which $5,976,884 was silver. Labor has been in demand during the year. Carpenters receive $3.50 per day, and are in strong demand. Stonecutters, masons, and bricklayers from $4 to $4.50 per day, also in demand. Miners from $3.50 to $4 per day. Nearly all the other trades are well paid and fully employed. In his remarks upon the Mormon question the Governor says:

Nothing can justify the despotism of the Mormon political system to a people who have known and appreciate the blessings of a free Government. * * * The Unity of the Church and State is perfect and indissoluble. It is based upon the complete and absolute control of priesthood wielding a supreme power, exercised and yielded to as emanating immediately from God, in all things secular as well as spiritual. The word of the priesthood is to the Mormon people the command of God, not only in matters of faith and morals, but in all civil, political, and commercial affairs. This priesthood not only rules the Church, but governs the State.

The Governor declares that the local civil Government under the Mormons is arbitrary. The Governor recommends the appointment by Congress of a committee with full authority to make a complete and thorough investigation of the civil as well as religious conditions heretofore and now prevailing in the Territory.

LATER NEWS.

YELLOW fever has broken out in Camp Mitchell, Fla.

TEN thousand citizens of Atlanta, Ga., hanged a jury in effigy in rebuke for the verdict in the Eddelman murder case.

THE tenth division of the Railway Mail Service, comprising Northern Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, has been put in operation. The headquarters are at St. Paul, Minn. W. H. Butler is Superintendent.

WHILE taking a boat in on the United States man-of-war Constellation at Fortress Monroe, Va., an apprentice named Cooksie fell overboard. A companion, W. A. Smith, of New York, jumped into the water to rescue him, and both were drowned.

CHAIRMAN RANDALL has issued a call for a meeting of the House Committee on Appropriations on November 21, to begin preparation of the appropriation bills to be submitted to Congress next session.

COMMANDER ALLAN D. BROWN has been ordered to the command of the United States steamer Kearsarge. She will be sent to protect American interests in Hayti, which are endangered by the action of that government in seizing the steamer Haytian Republic.

IT is estimated at the Treasury Department that there has been a decrease of about $4,000,000 in the public debt during October.

THE French Parliamentary Committee appointed to consider the question of a revision of the constitution has decided in favor of a revision by a vote of six to one. This is a triumph for General Boulanger.

HIGGINBOTHAM'S spinning and weaving mills at Glasgow, Scotland, have been burned. Loss, $25,000.

TWO lovers, Amanda Montgomery and Gus Wineman, while strolling along the railroad track near Greensburg, Penn., were run down and killed by a train coming in the opposite direction.

WILLIAM COOKE, a Providence (R. I.) broker, aged seventy years, hanged himself at midnight from a beam in the basement of his house. He was well known and was worth $10,000. Insomnia was the cause of his suicide.

JOHN D. BENNETT, aged twenty-seven of Bloomsburg, Penn., was found dead across the grave of his wife with his throat cut. He was principal of the Normal schools. His wife died of consumption last week.

MANY men were wounded and schooners dismantled during a fight on Chesapeake Bay between dredgers and oyster police.

WHILE Mrs. Sallie Sieble was burning brush near Wichita, Kan., her clothing caught fire. Her little daughter ran to her assistance and her dress also took fire. Both were burned to death.

A SYNDICATE of forty Chicago capitalists has purchased all the street railway lines of Los Angeles, Cal., for $800,000.

A DISASTROUS prairie fire swept the country east of Gary, Dakota, destroying thousands of dollars worth of property, including horses, barns, grain and hay.

LOUIS BRUBAKER, aged twenty-four, just recovering from typhoid fever at Washington, Kan., called his old mother to his bed side, and after cutting her throat cut his own. Mrs. Brubaker died in a few minutes, but Louis still lives, a raving maniac.

COSTA RICA has accepted the invitation of the United States to send a representative to the American International Congress that will meet in Washington on October 2, 1889, to discuss the most feasible method of establishing an American customs union.

THE new Persian Minister and his interpreter drove to Oak View, the President's country seat and called on Mrs. Cleveland, who received them in the front drawing room and held a reception in their honor.

ALL Jewish farmers have been ordered to quit Poland within a month. The foreign Jews in Southern Russia expect to be expelled.

THREE masked men stopped a train on the Mexican Central, near San Jose, Mexico, secured $40,000, cut the telegraph wires, detached the engine from the train, and traveled to within three miles of Paso del Norte, where they made for American soil.

A FATAL EXPERIMENT.

While Testing a Fire-Escape Three Boys are Killed.

H. C. Wilson, of Zanesville, Ohio, has for several days been testing a new fire escape, attached to the front of the Monongahela House, in Pittsburg, Penn. The fire-escape man secured three boys who were watching the proceedings, and by giving them five cents each, induced them to go down on it. The boys were James McCune, aged fourteen years; John Dudley, aged fifteen, and Daniel Nagle, aged fifteen. Ascending to Wilson's room, the rope was passed under their arms. When all three had been securely fastened they were carefully swung from the window and started to descend. They had gone down but a few feet when there came a snap, the rope parted close to the pulley, and the boys were dashed to the sidewalk, seventy feet below. McCune and Dudley were almost instantly killed, and Nagle fatally injured. Wilson was arrested and locked up. He was almost crazed by the occurrence, and an open penknife found in his pocket leads to the belief that in his excitement he meant to kill himself.

A CANNIBAL FEAST.

One Hundred and Fifty Africans Killed and Eaten.

Advices from the Bonny River, Africa, give a revolting story of savage atrocities and cannibalism. The Okrikan tribe, in revenge for some injury, invited a party of Ogonis to a friendly palaver and then entrapped and massacred them.

A cannibal festival of the most horrible and indescribable character followed. Then an attack was made upon the undefended villages and the most barbarous outrages were committed. It is estimated that over one hundred and fifty persons, including women and children, were killed and eaten.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BROOKLYN has released Burdock.

CAMPAU leads the Detroits in base running.

HOY has stolen one-quarter of the Washton bases.

THE Albany, (N. Y.,) players, combined, lose $1400 in salaries.

THE world's championship games have been pitchers' battles.

FIVE League players did not steal a single base during the season.

BOSTON claims to have paid $35,000 to visiting clubs this season.

THE high and low ball will in all likelihood be re-adopted next season.

CLEVELAND declined a $5,000 Cincinnati offer for short stop McKean.

VAN HALTREN, of Chicago, is the best batting pitcher of the League.

ANSON of Chicago, has not been struck out this season by a slowly pitched ball.

MORRIS, of Pittsburg, is the weakest batsman in the League, his average being .102.

FOURTEEN "shut outs" were scored by the New York and Philadelphia clubs this season.

PRESIDENT MCCONNELL, of Toronto, Canada, paid all the fines of his players this season.

THERE is a very considerable sprinkling of young blood among the leading batsmen of the League.

PITTSBURG blanked every club except Detroit, while the latter blanked every one except New York.

BROUTHERS, Richardson, Bennett, Ganzell and White of the Detroits, have been sold to Boston for $30,000.

RYAN, of the Chicagos, made more runs than any other National League player, and also excelled in the matter of home runs.

THE demonstration at the Star Theatre, New York, plainly showed that Ward is the most popular player in the New York team.

THE season just ended has resulted in a loss of $15,000 to the Detroit Club, and in the eight years of its existence it has sunk $58,000

IT is likely that the Louisville Club will quit the American Association and head a movement to re-establish the Southern League.

NO LEAGUE player this year stole anything like 100 bases. Ward, of New York, who last season led with 110, this year has but 58 to his credit.

STOVEY, of Baltimore, is the only player in the country who has a clean record for any one position. He played twelve games at first base without an error, this giving him an average of 1000.

THE LABOR WORLD.

WE now export locomotives.

ENGLISH employers fear a struggle for an eight-hour day.

THE Troy (N. Y.) millmen had 15,000 people at their recent picnic.

COLORED men are drivers and conductors on Savannah (Ga.) street cars.

NEW YORK women are furnished with free working women's Sunday concerts.

A COLLEGE of carpentry for women has been started at Cambridge, England.

A PITTSBURG firm has offered soft steel for structure use at the same price as iron.

JAPAN never imports workmen, but sends its citizens to study the arts and sciences.

OVER 20,000 female workers were thrown out of work in 1887 by strikes and lockouts in New York State.

A CHICAGO firm supplies the world with curiosities. The output is from fifty to one hundred pairs per day.

TWENTY THOUSAND Yorkshire colliers demanded a ten per cent. advance in wages, and failing to get it, struck.

TWO-THIRDS of the flour barrel coopers in Minneapolis have struck for an advance from five to seven cents per barrel.

PRINTERS are subscribing quite liberally to the fund for a statue of Horace Greeley to be erected in New York City.

THE West Shore Road is having great difficulty in repairing the West Point (N. Y.) tunnel, men being afraid to work in it.

AT Antrim, Penn., the operators have notified the miners of a reduction equaling fourteen per cent. of their fifty cents a ton work.

AN average of one man for every million is killed daily on the railroads of this country, and one out of every thousand is injured.

AT Jersey City, N. J., the Workingmen's Sick and Death Benefit Association, has been organized of exclusively members in Labor Unions.

A FEW days ago, in a gun foundry at Petershoff, the Czar of Russia lifted a mass of steel weighing nearly 700 pounds, to the cheers of the surrounding workmen.

ON the Volga River, in Russia, the longest stream in Europe, there are 7000 vessels at work, and 200,000 men work on